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Outlook in Brief

The continued weakening of the economy is expected to result in some slowing in demand for farm and food products in the months ahead with the major impact on more expensive red meats. Some further shift away from beef toward poultry and pork can be expected. Meat prices, especially pork, have declined from the high spring levels. Also, there may be less eating out, both because of the economic slump and the relative shortage and high price of gasoline.

While the rate of inflation is still high, the economy is in a mild recession which is expected to extend through the rest of the year. Real output declined 3.3 percent in the second quarter and is expected to decline 1 to 2 percent in each of the last two quarters this year. Economic activity is expected to increase in 1980, although recovery could be slow.

Real personal income declined in May and will decline further during the remainder of the year, but the rate of inflation will remain high.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent in June. The CPI-U increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.2 percent during the first 6 months this year.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for food increased 0.2 percent from May to June on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was the smallest monthly rise for food prices since July 1978. The June increase reflects a 0.1 percent decline for food at home and a 0.8 percent increase for food away from home. The June increase brought the all-food index to a level 10.1 percent higher than in June 1978.

The major contributors to the June rise were fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and food away from home. However, beef prices, which had contributed heavily to food price increases in the first 5 months this year, fell for the first time since September 1978. In addition, pork prices declined 4.9 percent, reflecting increased pork production. On the other hand, retail prices for roasted coffee increased for the first time since June 1977.

Food price increases are expected to remain moderate during the remainder of the year. However, retail food prices for the year are still likely to average about 11 percent higher than in 1978 because of the increases during the first half.

The farm value of a market basket of domestically produced farm foods is expected to average 14 percent above last year, accounting for about two-fifths of the yearly increase in grocery store prices. The farm-to-retail price spread may average 11 percent higher and account for about half of the rise. Prices for fish and imported foods will be up about 6 percent.

Meat prices are expected to decline further this fall when slaughter increases seasonally.

Prices for fresh vegetables are expected to remain below their high first quarter levels. Fresh fruits will show seasonal increases in the third quarter before declining in the fourth quarter.

Coffee prices rose in June for the first time since June 1977. Further increases in the fall are expected because of the freeze in Brazil. Increased prices for U.S. grains could cause slightly higher prices for cereals and bakery products during the rest of the year.

The economic slump and the relative shortage and high prices for gasoline are also expected to curb eating out in coming months. However, increased costs of services are still expected to keep prices for food away from home about 11 percent higher than in 1978.

Petroleum price increases thus far in 1979 have far exceeded the predictions at the start of the year. Retail gasoline and diesel prices increased one-third during the first 6 months of 1979. That's the equivalent of 18 cents a gallon for fuel used on the farm and 14 cents a gallon for fuel used in food processing, distribution, and transportation.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced another round of price increases in late June. The weighted average price for crude oil will be \$20 a barrel, 60 percent more than last December.

The most recent OPEC price increase will add at least another 5 cents a gallon to the prices for gasoline and diesel fuel. But retail prices will rise more than 5 cents because of other increases in prices allowed under the current DOE price regulatory system. The increase could be as much as 15 cents a gallon. Thus, December prices paid by farmers for bulk gasoline are expected to be in the range of 83 to 93 cents a gallon.

The increase in oil prices will impact on the economies of the major importing countries—raising total import costs, creating domestic inflation problems, and depressing real economic growth levels. While economic growth rates abroad are slowing, demand for U.S. agricultural exports will be strong because world crop production is expected to be 5 percent smaller than last year's record. U.S. agricultural exports are likely to reach a new record high in 1979/80.

Grain prices are expected to average considerably higher than last season, because of strong demand.

The price strength, which has already developed, despite the record large grain stocks for this time of year, reflects increased exports and continued heavy livestock and poultry feeding.

Higher feed prices and declining livestock prices have already reduced feeding margins, but the constraints on expansion of livestock feeding will be relatively small until the second half of 1979/80.

Lower fed cattle prices, higher grain prices, and increased availability of feeder cattle will force feeder cattle prices down in line with fed cattle profit expectations this winter. Yearling cattle prices will be especially vulnerable to decline.

Hog prices are expected to average in the upper \$30's to low \$40's during the second half of 1979 as hog slaughter continues to increase. Summer hog slaughter may be 17 to 19 percent above last year and fall slaughter could be 20 to 22 percent higher.



General Economy

The U.S. economy is continuing to weaken, although the rate of inflation is still high. A mild recession is likely in the second half of 1979, with a slow recovery expected in 1980.

Declining real personal income and the continued gasoline shortage and higher prices are curbing consumer spending. June retail sales of \$70.6 billion (current dollars) were down 1 percent from May, with the drop concentrated in the durable goods sector, particularly automobiles. Housing starts were also weak, 10-percent below year-earlier levels in May, with sales of new one-family houses off 14 percent.

Real Output To Decline

The economy has been trending downward since the first quarter of 1979. Real GNP declined 3.3 percent in the second quarter. The third and fourth quarters could show additional 1 to 2 percent decreases (annual rates). Recovery is expected to be slow in 1980.

Real Personal Income Falling

Real personal income fell in May for the second consecutive month, and further declines are likely through the rest of the year. Growth in real disposable personal income per capita, a key variable in consumer demand, is expected to be sluggish throughout 1980.

Unemployment Rate To Rise

With the onset of a recession, the unemployment rate is expected to rise to 6.5 percent in the last part of 1979. The employment outlook will continue to be weak into 1980, with the unemployment rate expected to peak at around 7 percent in the last half of next year.

Although the unemployment rate dropped slightly in June, the slight improvement was due entirely to a decline in teenage joblessness. This reflects seasonal youth employment programs rather than any underlying economic strength.

The number of persons who report that they want to work, but are not looking for jobs because they believe they can't find any, rose by 100,000 in the second quarter of 1979, reversing a 2-year downward trend. These people are classified as not in the labor force rather than as unemployed.

Inflation To Remain High

The recent OPEC oil price increase will offset much of the recessionary pressure for lower inflation. OPEC has raised its prices almost 60 percent so far this year, and this has added 1 percentage point to the overall rate of inflation. Even with the slowdown in economic activity the rate of inflation will still be about 10 percent this year. Inflation will remain at high levels in 1980, with the CPI rising about 8.5 percent.

Real Output Declines



°Change from previous quarter. Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

At the wholesale level, the producer price index (PPI) for finished goods rose 0.5 percent (seasonally adjusted) in June. The moderate rise is due primarily to the 1.2-percent drop in prices of finished consumer foods.

The PPI for nonfood crude goods rose 3.3 percent in June following a 2.3-percent rise in May. These increases in energy costs and other raw material prices will be working their way through the economy well into 1980. This will affect food marketing costs as well as farm production expenses.

Business Inventories Rise

The inventory/sales ratio for total retail trade rose 1 percent in May, a signal of recession. With retail sales declining and inventories beginning to pile up, businesses will cut back production and increase lay-offs. Burdensome inventories were a major factor in the 1974-75 recession.

The impact is especially severe in the auto industry, where sales in early June were the lowest since the 1974-75 recession. Automotive dealers' inventory-to-sales ratio rose 7 percent in May. Ford closed two factories in California and Chrysler shut down one plant near Detroit.

Recession Will Influence Consumer Food Demand

The continued weakening of the economy is expected to result in some slowing in demand for farm and food products in the months ahead with the major impact on more expensive red meats. Some further shift away from beef toward poultry and pork can be expected. Meat prices, especially pork, have declined from the high spring levels.

Falling real incomes and rising unemployment likely will put additional substantial downward pressure on retail beef and veal prices.

The recession and the shortage and high price for gasoline are expected to curb demand for food away from home in coming months.



Energy

Petroleum price increases thus far in 1979 have far exceeded the predictions at the start of the year. Retail gasoline and diesel prices increased 33 percent during the first 6 months. That's the equivalent of 18 cents a gallon for fuel used on the farm and 14 cents a gallon for fuel used in food processing, distribution and transportation.

Overall, sufficient fuel has been available for agricultural users. Spot shortages have occurred in some local areas, however.

While the current energy problems were precipitated by the revolution in Iran, the price increases and shortages which have developed during the first 7 months this year aren't solely the result of the drop in Iranian oil exports.

One year ago, the world seemed to be experiencing an "oil glut." Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had maintained production and had not raised prices for 2 years. Additional crude oil production was coming from areas such as Alaska and the North Slope. Petroleum prices were generally considered weak. Domestically, the petroleum companies

responded to this situation by drawing down inventories and cutting refinery output.

By late fall 1978, the Iranian disturbances escalated, and at the same time, U.S. gasoline demand was much stronger than anticipated by the oil companies. In December, OPEC announced a schedule of quarterly price increases to total 14.5 percent by October 1979.

By February 1979, the total stoppage of Iranian oil exports sent spot market prices as high as \$23 to \$24 a barrel. Many exporting nations took advantage of the scarcity of world oil supplies and charged more than the OPEC price schedule.

OPEC raised prices again in March 1979—to \$14.55 per barrel (this was to have been the October 1979 price), with individual countries permitted to impose surcharges of up to \$4 per barrel.

OPEC announced another crude oil price increase in June. Benchmark prices have been set at \$18 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude and at \$20 for other countries. Premiums will continue to be charged for certain types of crude oil, but a ceiling of \$23.50 a barrel has been set.

The Department of Energy (DOE) estimates the weighted average price to be \$20 a barrel. Prices in some spot market transactions have exceeded \$30 a barrel.

The most recent OPEC price increase will add at least another 5 cents a gallon to the prices for gasoline and diesel fuel. But retail prices will rise more than 5 cents because of other increases in prices allowed under the current DOE price regulatory system. The increase could be as much as 15 cents a gallon. Thus, December prices paid by farmers for bulk gasoline are expected to average between 83 and 93 cents a gallon.

Because 15 percent of the fuel for generating electricity is oil, the recent petroleum price rises will contribute significantly to the expected 15 to 20 percent increase in electricity prices.

Gasoline Shortage Eases; Heating Fuel Scarce

The gasoline shortage of early summer appears to be easing.

Crude oil imports have risen above 6 million barrels a day and use of refinery capacity is up from around 84 percent to 89 percent. Saudi Arabia recently announced a production increase of 1 million barrels a day. The larger imports resulting from the Saudi decision will permit continuation of around 90 percent capacity utilization and further bolster gasoline supplies. Consumption of gasoline has also slowed significantly as various States began adopting conservation programs such as odd-even.

Projected supplies of home heating oil for the coming winter are short of potential demand and prices will rise significantly, perhaps as much as 100 percent over 1978. Natural gas supplies are expected to be adequate, with prices up 10 to 15 percent over last year.

Crop Reporting Board Releases

Major reports which will be released by USDA's Crop Reporting Board during August include:

Title	Off Press
Poultry Slaughter	Aug. 1
Vegetables	Aug. 8
Crop Production	Aug. 10
Milk Production	Aug. 13
Cattle on Feed	Aug. 14
Egg Products	Aug. 16
Livestock Slaughter	Aug. 20
Cold Storage	Aug. 20
Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys	Aug. 22
Farm Labor	Aug. 23
Potatoes & Sweetpotatoes	Aug. 24
Dairy Products	Aug. 31
Agricultural Prices	Aug. 31

Single copies of the above reports may be obtained by writing to: Crop Reporting Board Reports, Room 0005 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. You can also call the Farmers' Newslines toll-free to hear a summary of many major reports. Dial 800-424-7964.



Food and Marketing

The current assessment indicates that retail food prices in 1979 will average about 11 percent higher than in 1978. A lessening of food price increases is expected for the remaining quarters of the year, reflecting a continuation of moderate monthly increases.

With the high first quarter increases behind us, the farm value of the market basket is expected to average 14 percent higher this year than in 1978. The farm-to-retail spread is expected to average 11 percent higher, while fish and imported foods will be about 6 percent higher.

Meat prices are expected to drop from the high spring levels, led by a continuation of the recent retail pork price declines. In addition, both beef and poultry prices will be relatively stable before falling near the end of the year.

Prices for fresh vegetables are expected to remain below their high first quarter levels. Fresh fruits will show seasonal increases in the third quarter before declining in the fourth quarter. Coffee prices which rose in June for the first time since June 1977, are expected to increase further in the fall because of the freeze in Brazil.

Increased worldwide demand for U.S. grains has significantly tightened the grain

market. This could affect retail food prices by causing higher prices for cereals and bakery products.

Retail Food Price Increases Continue To Slow in June

The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for food increased 0.2 percent from May to June^a on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was the smallest monthly rise for food prices since July 1978. The June increase reflects a 0.1 percent decline for food at home and a 0.8 percent increase for food away from home. The June increase brought the all-food index to a level 10.1 percent higher than in June 1978.

The major contributors to the June rise were fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and food away from home. In addition, retail prices for roasted coffee increased for the first time since June 1977. However, beef prices, which had contributed heavily to food price increases in the first 5 months this year, fell for the first time since September 1978, indicating that some of the decline in cattle prices in recent months is now being passed through to the retail markets. In addition, pork prices declined 4.9 percent, reflecting increased pork production.

On a seasonally unadjusted basis, prices for food at home increased 0.3 percent in June. With farm commodity prices continuing to contribute little to retail price increases, marketing costs played a much greater role. The farm value of the market basket for domestically produced foods fell 2.2 percent. The farm-to-retail price spread increased 1.9 percent, enough to not only offset the farm value decline, but also to account for two thirds of the increase. Fish and imported foods, which increased 0.6 percent, accounted for the remaining third of the increase.

Second Quarter Food Price Increases Moderate

Retail food price rises in the second quarter moderated significantly from the large first quarter increases. From March to June, the CPI for food increased 7.5 percent, much less than the 17.7 percent rise from December 1978 to March 1979.

The cause of the second quarter increase was fundamentally different than

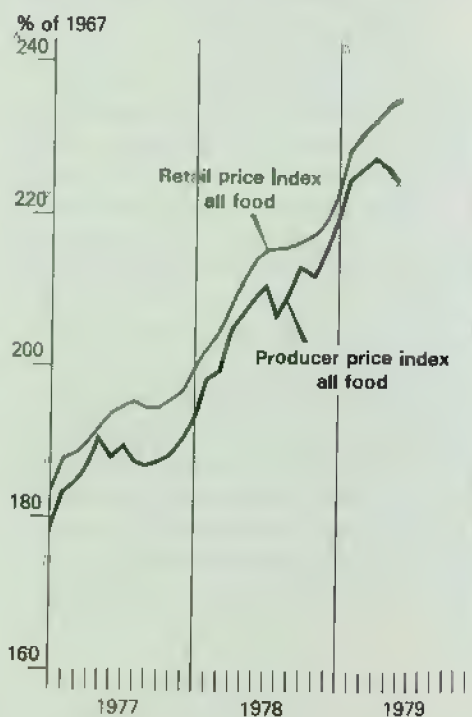
in the first quarter. Marketing costs, rather than farm commodity prices, were the primary source of food price increases in the second quarter. The farm value of the market basket fell steadily in April, May, and June, but the farm-to-retail price spread increased enough in each month to more than offset the farm value declines.

Meat price increases moderated substantially in the second quarter. Beef prices have begun to stabilize, reflecting lower cattle prices and a temporary production increase. Pork prices have fallen as increased production has affected the retail markets.

Poultry prices have decreased moderately as a result of production increases. However, a demand shift to poultry resulting from higher meat prices is offsetting much of the supply increase, keeping prices from falling further. Egg prices have declined, but only minimally at the time of year when seasonal price declines for eggs are usually much larger.

Fruit and vegetable prices are slightly higher than in March. Price declines for fresh vegetables from their high first quarter levels have not offset increases in fresh fruit prices, while prices for processed fruits and vegetables have increased modestly since the first of the year.

Retail Food Price Increases Slow





Storage and Transportation

Railroads, trucks, and barges continue to encounter fuel shortages, although their problems have lessened somewhat since June.

All three transport modes continue to press energy officials for a 100-percent share of their fuel allocation needs.

Fuel inventories for the railroads are below normal, and in some cases are even below the low levels of June. Two rail carriers have consolidated trains in an effort to reduce fuel consumption and maintain existing supplies. Others are operating longer and heavier trains to conserve fuel.

Barge operators are reporting smaller diesel fuel supplies in July than in June. However, no significant problems have developed except in the Upper Midwest.

Shipments of agricultural commodities by independent truckers are back to normal. However, some carriers have been forced to buy fuel on the spot market, and pay significantly higher prices in the process.

Truck Shipments Back To Normal

Shipments of all agricultural commodities appear to be back to normal after the month-long truckers' strike in June.

In response to the truckers, the federal government allowed a 7-percent fuel surcharge and proposed federal legislation to establish uniform national weight and

length standards for trucks, equitable allocation of available fuel supplies, a coordinated Federal-State program to ensure truckers' safety on highways, and formation of a working group to address the industry's continuing problems, particularly those of exempt haulers.

Grain Storage Problems Spotty

Generally, grain storage space continues to be available for the winter wheat crop. The harvest was slowed by rainy weather in July, moderating the flow of harvested wheat to storage and marketing facilities. However, some local storage problems developed primarily because of transportation delays.

A potential transportation problem exists with the possible movement of large amounts of grain from the farmer-owned reserve. Oats and barley have already passed their "call levels", requiring producers to either repay their loan or deliver to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). In addition, corn, sorghum, and wheat are in release status, permitting farmers to redeem grain in the reserve. If export shipments should increase much more than current levels and coincide with the fall feed grain and soybean harvests, transportation problems and spot shortages of storage capacity could develop.

Heavy Volume Strains Export Capacity

Larger U.S. exports will strain transportation facilities in the months ahead. Exports of wheat, feed grains, rice, and oilseeds will reach 132 million metric tons, based on current estimates. This means an additional 9 million tons will have to be moved to ports and loaded on ships during 1979/80.

At present there are enough trucks to adequately transport grain to consuming centers and shipping points, but railroads and barges appear to be operating near capacity. Railroads are regulated so that rates are more inflexible in short time periods. Barges are operating under physical constraints, such as lock capacity, which limit their ability to significantly increase grain shipments.

In late July, labor strikes had shut down grain shipments from the ports of Chicago and Duluth-Superior on the Great Lakes.

The two areas accounted for 65 percent of the total grain inspections from the Great Lakes in 1978. While grain is being diverted to the Toledo area, it is unlikely that the remaining Lake port areas could maintain

the level required to meet current export demand.

Still, the United States is in a better position to transport agricultural products than some of its major competitors in world grain markets. Canada's annual export capacity is estimated to be 22 million tons of grains and oilseeds. However, railcar shortages, adverse weather, and labor problems have combined to reduce the effective capacity to 20 million tons. Canada will strive to ship out as much as it can in light of its sizable stocks and large new crop supplies.

Annual export capacity in Australia is 16 million tons. However, labor problems, an uneven supply of grain at export and interior terminals, and ship scheduling problems will likely prevent Australia from achieving the maximum rate. In view of its large stocks, Australia will attempt to surpass its export record of 13 million tons in 1977/78.

Brazil and Argentina suffer from similar problems of transportation, port capacity, and labor problems. The current export estimates for these countries are at the maximum capacity to ship grain abroad.

The other half of the transportation problem lies with the importing countries. This year the primary concern is with the USSR, which will need to increase food and feed grain imports to make up for the shortfall which appears to be developing in production. Past experience would indicate that the Soviets can handle 2½ to 3 million metric tons of grain a month.

Freight Rates Continue To Increase

During July, railroads were given permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to raise freight rates 1.4 percent. The boost came on top of a 1.2-percent increase that went in effect in June, resulting in a total 2.6-percent increase based on fuel prices.

On July 13, railroads filed for an additional 1.0-percent increase. If allowed, the rate increase would go into effect the end of July.

Regulated truck carriers are now paying owner-operators an additional 8.0 percent for increased fuel costs. However, the ICC is monitoring fuel prices on a weekly basis and any significant increases in diesel fuel will spur further fuel surcharges.



Agricultural Economy

The prospect for smaller production and greater demand worldwide has significantly strengthened the outlook for farm commodity prices and farm income. Reduced economic growth and higher energy prices are partially offsetting.

Grain and soybean prices flattened out and showed some declines in July, after rising in May and June. This modest easing in markets reflects relatively good growing conditions and prospects for large U.S. crops. However, generally strong domestic and global requirements will continue to hold grain prices well above last season's levels. In contrast, prices for livestock remain under pressure due to heavy slaughter of hogs and poultry.

World grain stocks will be pulled down and a favorable growing season will be needed in 1980 to rebuild stocks.

Large World Stocks Expected To Cushion Production Shortfall

Grain stocks in the United States (wheat, feed grains, rice and rye are projected to reach 74 million metric tons by the end of 1978/79. While this level is viewed as ample by many, it is equal to only 5.2 percent of annual world use. By the end of the current season, stocks are projected to fall to 52½ million metric tons.

Stocks of wheat and feed grains in the United States are large, but recent increases in exports have pared them down from

earlier estimates. Wheat stocks at midyear declined to 25.1 million metric tons (922 million bushels), down 22 percent from the previous season. With expanding use, wheat stocks next summer are projected to drop below 23.4 million tons (860 million bushels).

Status of Farmer Owned Reserve Updated

Barley, corn, oats, sorghum, and wheat were all released from the farmer-owned reserve during May or June. Barley and oats reached the call level on June 26.

Release of grain from the reserve allows farmers to repay their CCC price support

Market prices, loan rates, and target prices

	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Cotton
	\$ per bushel			\$ per lb.
Season average price				
1977/78	2.02	5.88	2.33	52.3
1978/79	2.20	6.75	2.94	58.8
1979/80 proj.	2.60	5.75	3.50	(¹)
	3.00	10.00	4.25	(¹)
Loan rate	2.00	4.50	2.35	50.2
Target price ...	2.20	—	3.40	(²)

¹ Average to April 1, 1979. ² USDA is prohibited by law from projecting cotton prices. ³ Final price not yet established.

Farmer-Owned Reserve: Status on July 20

Commodity	Release ¹		Call ²		Quantity in the Reserve		Quantity redeemed July 20
	Price ³	Date	Price ³	Date	Latest re- lease date	July 20	
Million bushels							
Wheat	\$3.29	May 16	\$4.11	—	413.0	285.2	127.8
Feed Grains							
Barley	2.04	June 5	2.28	June 26	41.2	39.4	1.8
Corn	2.25	June 19	2.80	—	732.0	662.1	69.9
Oats	1.29	May 11	1.44	June 26	39.3	36.2	3.1
Million hundredweight							
Sorghum	4.24	June 22	4.75	—	44.3	34.5	9.8

¹ Release means farmers may repay CCC price support loans and redeem or sell grain without penalty, but is not required to do so. ² Call means farmers must repay loans 30 days after notification, unless extended because commercial storage or adequate transportation is not available. Assessments to determine extensions are made for each country. ³ Prices are per bushel except for sorghum, which are per hundredweight. Release price levels are 125 percent of loan rates for the feed grains and 175 percent of the loan rate for wheat.

Crop Production, Use, and Ending Stocks

Crop	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 projected
Million metric tons			
Corn			
Production	163.2	179.9	169.2
Domestic use	108.2	121.3	122.9
Exports	49.5	53.3	61.0
Ending stocks	28.0	33.3	18.7
Soybeans			
Production	48.0	50.2	58.0 to 52.7
Domestic use	27.3	29.9	22.7 to 29.7
Exports	19.1	21.0	20.4 to 23.1
Ending stocks	4.4	4.1	9.0 to 3.9
Wheat			
Production	55.4	49.0	57.2
Domestic use	23.1	23.4	23.5
Exports	30.6	32.5	35.4
Ending stocks	32.0	25.1	23.4
Cotton			
Production	3.13	2.36	3.09 to 2.61
Domestic use	1.42	1.36	1.41 to 1.20
Exports	1.19	1.38	1.09 to 1.52
Ending stocks	1.16	0.81	1.42 to 0.72

loans and sell the grain without penalty, but they are not required to do so. Farmers have 30 days after they are notified of a call to repay their reserve loans. They do not have to sell the grain, but if they do not repay their loans they must forfeit the grain to the CCC.

Because of storage and transportation problems this year, these rules are being applied only on warehouse-stored reserves. In areas without adequate commercial storage or transportation available, delivery orders to farmers for farm-stored grain are being delayed for at least 30 days beyond the normal 30-day delivery or repayment period. USDA county offices will notify farmers when the loan is called on grain they are holding in the reserve and inform them when they must repay their loans.

As of July 20, farmers had redeemed the following percentages of the grain in the reserve on the latest release data: corn 9.5 percent, sorghum 22.1 percent, barley 4.4 percent, oats 7.9 percent, and wheat 30.9 percent.

Farm Level Prices Rise

Day-to-day price fluctuations have been pronounced during the past month or so as traders reassessed their positions in the market with each new development. Interest in the weather has been intense, but questions about stock levels, response of livestock producers to higher feed prices, fuel shortages, and the slowdown in economic activity in many countries are also adding to uncertainty and thus to price fluctuations.

Farmers can look for relatively strong prices to continue for some time to come. The season-average farm price of wheat for the 1979 crop is now forecast at about \$3.50 per bushel, up from roughly \$3.00 for 1978/79. Corn prices are expected to average \$2.75 per bushel during 1979/80, up from an estimated \$2.20 during the season that ends this September.

Large U.S. Crops Expected

On July 1, the 1979 corn crop was forecast at 169.2 million metric tons, second largest but 6 percent less than the 1978 record. The wheat crop was estimated at 57.2 million metric tons, third largest and 17 percent above last year. Estimates of soybean and cotton crops will be made in August.

1979 Net Farm Income Up

Net farm income between \$30 and \$34 billion is expected in 1979, substantially higher than 1978 and possibly matching the record high of \$33 billion.¹

Crop receipts will be between \$58 and \$62 billion and livestock receipts \$67 to \$71 billion. Total cash receipts are expected to be between \$125 to \$132 billion, up from \$111 billion last year.

Higher wage rates and continued high employment will cause off-farm income to exceed last year's record \$34 billion. Total family income of farm operators—net farm income plus off-farm income—will also be record high.

Production expenses will rise to \$110 to \$114 billion in 1979. A 13-percent increase to \$111 billion is likely. Nearly all the increase in expenses stems from higher prices.

Land Prices To Continue Rising

Farmland prices have now risen 13 percent or more during 6 of the last 7 years, and there are no signs of slowing this year. Farm real estate credit, while expensive, has been available and is expected to remain available. General price inflation continues. Farm income will likely rise again and the supply of farmland available for sale has been low relative to the demand. These forces are likely to contribute to a continuing rise in land prices.

Farmers, both tenants and owner-operators, remain the most active land buyers, accounting for 66 percent of the tracts purchased. That is up from 60 percent in 1969 and 1970. Farm enlargement accounted for 63 percent of all farmland purchases in the last survey year, compared with 58 percent the year before. Of the cropland changing hands, 84 percent of all purchases, 93 percent of the acres, and 91 percent of the value was expected to be in agricultural use 5 years after the date of purchase.

The total value of farm real estate was \$584 billion on February 1, up \$72 billion

¹ Aggregate measures of farm income are not indicative of the financial status of every farm operator. Individual circumstances differ considerably because farm families do not share equally in off-farm income and net farm income varies according to commodities produced, debt position, farm size, distance from market, and local weather.

from last year. Building values accounted for \$98 billion, or 17 percent of the total. The national average value per acre was \$559, with State averages ranging from \$100 an acre in New Mexico to \$2,222 in New Jersey. The average value per operating unit increased 16 percent to \$251,000.

A record high 90 percent of all farmland transactions last year were credit-financed. Sellers and Federal Land Banks supplied 67 percent of this credit financing, up from 64 percent the preceding year. Life insurance companies supplied only 10 percent, versus 15 percent the year before.

Mark This Date

If your outlook has been dimmed this year by lack of up-to-the minute information on commodities, international trade, and economic events, then you had better mark your calendar for November 5-8. Plan on attending the 1980 Food And Agricultural Outlook Conference at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. The Conference is open to the public and there is no charge to attend.

The Conference brings together economists of the land grant colleges and universities in the 50 States with those of USDA and other Government agencies. Increasingly, the Conference has been attracting farm, agri-business, financial, and consumer interests, too.

Come and be a part of this year's proceedings and get a preview of 1980's agriculture at home and abroad. Find out what top Government officials and leading industry advisors have to say about next year's agriculture situation.

You'll benefit from the latest thinking in sessions on the U.S. agricultural and general economies, weather, retail food supplies and prices, the farm policy, world trade, farm inputs, food marketing and distribution, and farm commodities. There will also be sessions on how outlook information is derived, and on natural resources and the environment.

If you're consumer conscious, come and find out the latest on food, nutrition, perspective legislation, clothing, housing, and health care.

Watch for further details on OUTLOOK '80 in future issues of *Agricultural Outlook*.



Commodity Highlights

Feed grains: Feed grain production is expected to total around 200 million metric tons, 7 percent less than the 1978 record. Total use of feed grains likely will increase about 5 percent in 1979/80. Exports probably will be up 15 to 20 percent to a record 70 million tons, and will account for almost all of the increase in use. Domestic use will not change much because the higher grain prices will moderate the expansion in livestock and poultry feeding, particularly during the last half of 1979/80.

Production and use at these levels would pull stocks at the end of 1979/80 to the lowest level in 4 years.

Corn prices at the farm likely will average \$2.60 to \$3.00 a bushel in 1979/80, compared with \$2.20 in 1978/79 and \$2.02 in 1977/78.

Wheat: Production this year is expected to total 2.1 billion bushels, our third largest crop and 17 percent above last year. Most of the increase comes from a 25-percent increase in winter wheat production which is forecast at 1.56 billion bushels. Durum wheat production will be about 111 million bushels, 17 percent below year-earlier levels.

Wheat was released from the farmer-held reserve on May 16 when the national average price exceeded the \$3.29 release

level, which is 140 percent of the \$2.35 loan rate. At the end of June, prices were still above the release level so payments for storage were stopped in all States. The reserve will continue in release status through July 31. In early July, redemptions totaled 110.6 million bushels, more than a fourth of the 413-million-bushel total.

Lower production in the major foreign producing areas, especially the Soviet Union, and logistical constraints experienced by other exporters, primarily Canada and Australia, will keep U.S. export demand at a high level. Consequently, farm prices for the 1979/80 marketing year should average between \$3.50 and \$4.25 a bushel, well above last year's average of \$2.94.

Soybeans: Farmers planted an estimated 71.7 million acres to soybeans this year, up 12 percent from the record 64 million in 1978. Relatively high soybean prices and low participation in the feed grain set-aside program helped boost soybean plantings. This year, about 6 percent of the soybean acreage will be planted following the harvest of another crop, primarily wheat. Last year, 5 percent of the soybean acreage was double-cropped.

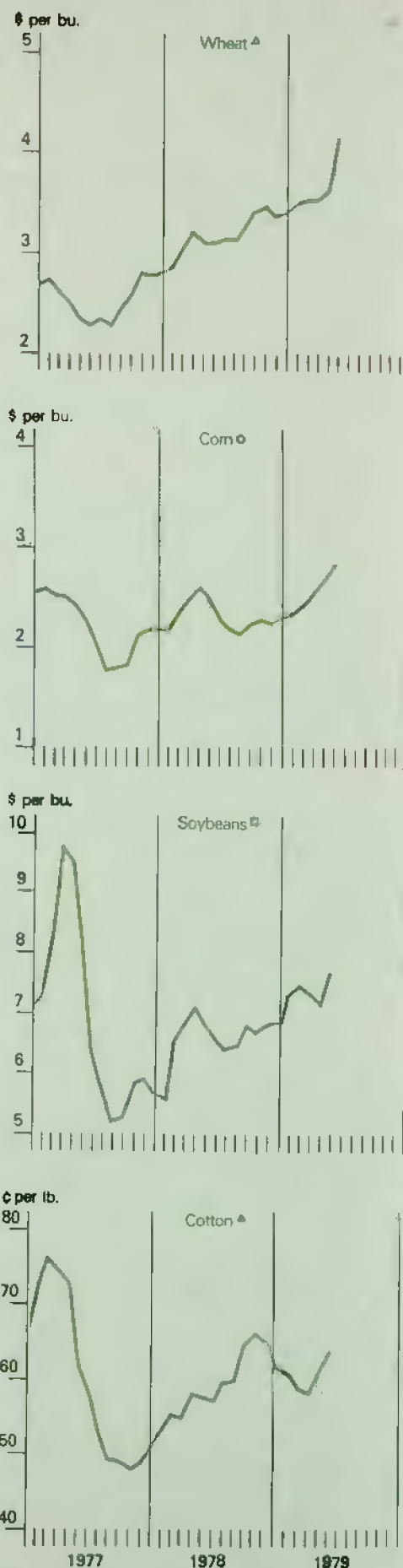
The total acreage planted to the five major oilseed crops in 1979 is a record 93.5 million acres, up 13 percent from 1978. About 70.6 million acres of soybeans are expected to be harvested. This will be the first year that the harvested acreage of soybeans is expected to exceed that of corn for grain, which is estimated at 69.6 million acres.

Because of the sharp expansion in plantings, the 1979 soybean crop is likely to set a new record. However, given uncertainties about yields this early in the season, a range of 1.9 to 2.1 billion bushels has been projected, compared with 1.84 billion in 1978.

Modest increases are expected in U.S. soybean crush and exports during 1979/80. Total use (including seed) will probably amount to 1.95 billion bushels, compared with 1.9 billion in 1978/79.

In view of the modest carryover prospects—150 million bushels on September 1, 1979—this summer's weather will

Crop Prices Increase



▲ No. 1 Hard Winter, Kansas City. ○ No. 2 Yellow, Chicago. ■ No. 1 Yellow, Chicago. △ Spot Market, 1-1/16" SLM.

be especially crucial to the soybean outlook. Argentina and Brazil have sold virtually all their soybeans, so the United States will be the only major supplier until next spring. Partly due to this, demand for U.S. soybeans and soybean products is expected to continue strong well into the 1979/80 marketing year.

Soybean prices received by farmers have advanced from \$6.19 a bushel last September to \$7.38 in June, compared with \$6.69 in June 1978. Grower prices for soybeans will probably average about \$7 a bushel this summer, well above the \$6.30 average for last summer. And many producers have already contracted 1979-crop soybeans at \$7-plus.

Cotton: The preliminary 1979/80 U.S. cotton outlook indicates that stocks could increase from the relatively low 3.7-million-bale carryover expected this August 1. This outlook, based on the June acreage survey and growing conditions to date, is subject to wide uncertainty due to the dependence of cotton production and disappearance on worldwide weather and economic conditions.

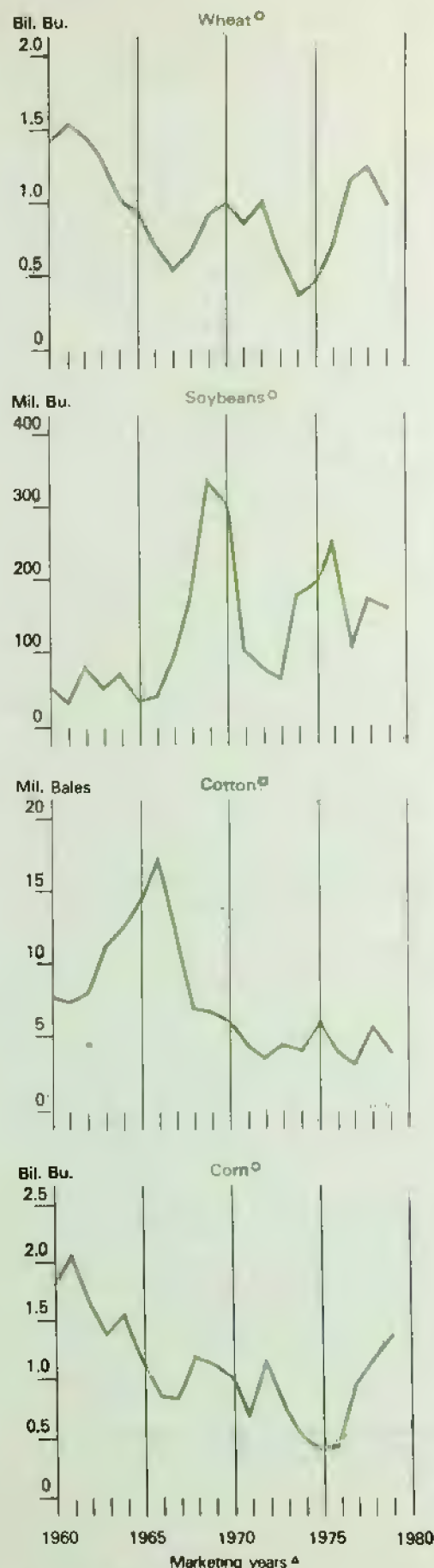
To reflect this uncertainty, two alternatives are considered: one representing generally favorable crop conditions here and abroad; the other, relatively unfavorable conditions.

With favorable conditions, production could total over 14 million bales in 1979/80, compared with 10.9 million this season. Domestic mill use would likely increase from this season's total, but exports could decline in response to larger crops abroad. Carryover on August 1, 1980 would increase sharply from this year's level.

With unfavorable conditions, U.S. cotton production could total around 12 million bales. Exports would increase in response to smaller foreign production, but domestic mill use would decline. Carryover on August 1, 1980 would be slightly below that expected this August 1.

The first point estimate of 1979 U.S. cotton production will be released by the Crop Reporting Board on August 10.

**Beginning 1979/80 Stocks Lower;
Corn Higher**



▲ Year beginning June 1 for wheat, Aug. 1 for cotton, Sept. 1 for soybeans, and Oct. 1 for corn.
○ Carryin stocks.

Tobacco: Disappearance of U.S. tobacco in 1979/80 is likely to fall below the 1978/79 level of 1.945 billion pounds. Domestic cigarette use will likely match the high level of the past marketing year. But overseas manufacturers have rebuilt tobacco holdings, so lower U.S. exports are expected. Despite a smaller crop this season and a 7-percent higher support level, this reduced foreign buying means prices would do well to equal the average of last season.

As of July 1, the 1979 flue-cured crop was forecast at 1.044 billion pounds, down 15 percent from last season. In line with the effective quota, both acreage and yield are lower this season. With about the first 5 percent of the crop sold, the average flue-cured price was \$1.29 per pound. The early marketings were not as good quality as the 1978 crop. About 6 percent was placed under loan.

Fruit: The first forecast of the 1979 apple crop is for a record 7.72 billion pounds (3.50 million metric tons), 1 percent above last year and 16 percent greater than the 1977 crop. In the Eastern States, production is forecast up 1 percent from last year, while production in the Central States is expected to be 12 percent smaller than last year's large crop. The crop in the Western States is expected to be 3.26 billion pounds, 7 percent above last year. Washington, the leading apple State, is expected to harvest 2.30 billion pounds, near the 1976 record.

Fresh apple prices received by growers have declined steadily since April, and the June price averaged roughly half of last year's high level. The larger prospective crop, combined with sharply larger stocks of fresh apples in cold storage and substantially larger supplies of summer fruits, will keep apple prices below year-earlier levels through the summer and fall.

The California grape crop is expected to total a record 4.52 million tons (4.10 million metric tons), 13 percent above last year's previous record with larger production forecast for all three classes of use. Output of raisin grapes, at 2.2 million tons, is 15 percent more than last year, while production of table varieties is expected to total 470,000 tons, or 20 percent more

than last year's small crop. Estimated wine variety production is at a record 1.85 million tons, or 8 percent more than the 1978 record crop. New bearing acreage and outstanding weather produced this result.

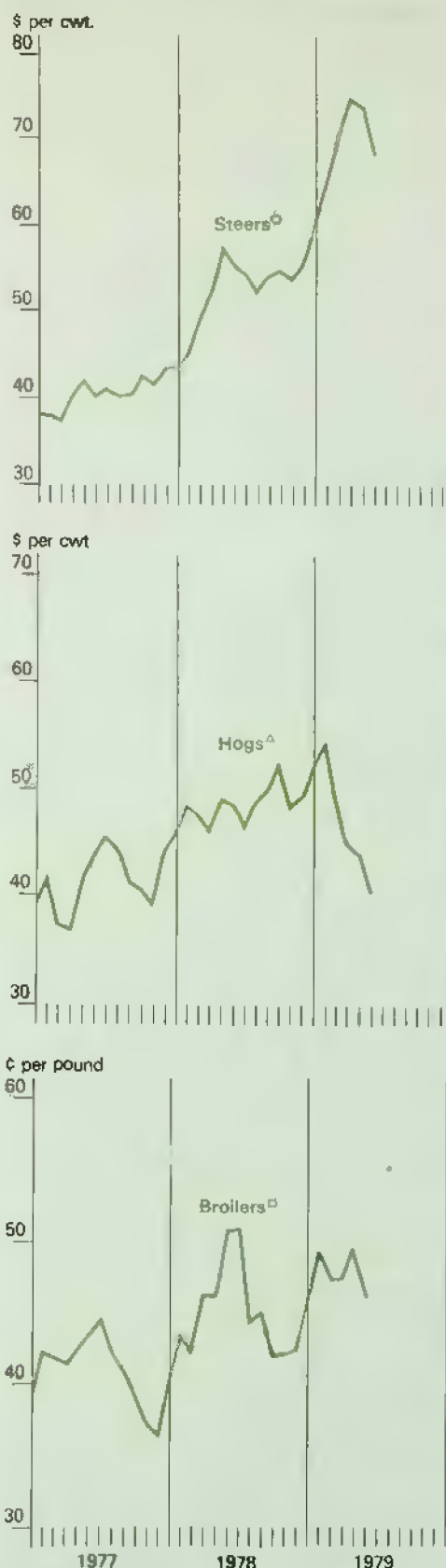
Shipping point prices for fresh grapes are running generally below last year's level. With the record crop of wine varieties, and with larger stocks of wine, there will be less winery demand for dual-purpose varieties, particularly Thompson Seedless. As a consequence, fresh market grape supplies are expected to be larger this season. These larger supplies are likely to cause fresh grape prices to average moderately below a year ago.

Vegetables: Plantings of 14 major fresh market vegetables this summer are estimated at 336,300 acres, 2 percent more than last year. Based on recent trends in yields, this will result in a 1-percent larger supply. The more plentiful vegetables include broccoli, carrots, celery, sweet corn, and green peppers. There may be slightly smaller supplies of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, and snapbeans.

Fresh vegetable prices declined during the spring quarter from their record high last winter. The index of farm prices received for commercial vegetables for fresh market during the second quarter was 206 (1967=100), compared with 273 during the first quarter. The index of fresh vegetable prices for the summer quarter is expected to average moderately lower than last year.

Last fall's large potato crop and a large carryover this spring have had a price-depressing effect on spring and summer potatoes. In response, potato growers expect to harvest 6 percent less fall potato acreage than during the last 2 seasons and 1 percent less than their April 1 intentions. With prospective smaller supplies this fall, potato prices will improve over last year's low levels. The fall crop annually accounts for about 87 percent of total U.S. production.

Livestock Prices Decline



○ Choice steers, Omaha. △ Barrows and gilts, 7 markets. □ 9-city average.

Hogs: Large year-to-year increases in farrowings during 1979 are expected to keep hog slaughter above year-earlier levels through the first half of 1980. Farrowings during March-May were 22 percent above 1978 levels and boosted the December-May total 19 percent over the same period last year. Farmers intend to increase farrowings by 17 percent during June-August and by 14 percent during September-November. If these intentions are realized, approximately 53.4 million hogs would be born during the second half of 1979.

Hog prices are expected to average in the mid \$30's during the second half of 1979 as hog slaughter increases. Summer hog slaughter may be 17 to 19 percent above last year and fall slaughter may be 20 to 22 percent higher.

Cattle: Feeder cattle marketings, particularly yearling cattle, will increase as grass supplies deteriorate in late summer. Lower fed cattle prices, higher grain prices, and increased availability of feeder cattle will force feeder cattle prices more in line with fed cattle profit expectations this winter. Yearling cattle prices will be especially vulnerable with the cost of gain increasing, particularly if fed or feeder cattle marketing becomes burdensome.

Broilers: Supplies will continue at record levels in coming months. First half 1979 broiler output was about 12 percent above January-June 1978. Production will be larger during the rest of this year, but the increase over the previous year will narrow to 8 to 10 percent.

Broiler prices have benefited from sharply higher prices for competing meat supplies, particularly beef. January-June wholesale prices in nine cities averaged nearly 48 cents a pound, 3 cents above the first half of 1978. However, larger broiler supplies and declining prices for hogs and cattle during June caused broiler prices to drop below the same month a year earlier for the first time since March 1977. June prices averaged 46 cents a pound, 3 cents below May and 4 cents below June 1978. Summer prices are expected to average about the same or slightly lower than the 47 cents a pound for July-September 1978.

Milk and Dairy Products: Prices of milk and dairy products will likely rise at all levels during the rest of 1979 as supply-demand conditions tighten seasonally. However, second-half increases may not quite match those of 1978.

The production stimulus of higher farm milk prices will probably be offset by higher feed prices, accelerated increases in other production costs, and cull cow prices far higher than a year ago. Output during the rest of 1979 is expected to stay close to a year earlier.

Weakening consumer incomes and a general slowing in the economy probably will forestall trend increases in commercial use. Although not out of line with expected needs, commercial dairy stocks are greater than a year ago and will help moderate upward price pressure. In addition, current policy requires a smaller wholesale price rise before USDA stocks of butter and nonfat dry milk are available for repurchase by the industry.

August Situation Report Schedule

Situation reports which will be released by USDA's World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board this month are:

Title	Off Press
Wheat	August 1
Vegetable	August 6
Livestock and Meat	July 14
Ag Supply and Demand	July 16
Export Outlook	July 17

Single copies of the above reports may be obtained by writing to: ESCS Publications, Room 0054 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Meat Pricing Task Force Recommendations

Meat pricing practices and reporting methods have been questioned by various segments of the livestock and meat industry, as well as Congress, consumer groups, and the news media. As a result, USDA was directed to investigate meat pricing and meat price reporting at the wholesale level. A Meat Pricing Task Force was set up to study and recommend possible improvements in the pricing and reporting system. The report, *Report of the Secretary's Meat Pricing Task Force*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 15, 1979, is now completed and published copies are available. Some highlights of the Task Force's recommendations follow:

Electronic marketing. Development and pilot testing of an electronic meat marketing system should proceed, with responsibility left to the private sector. USDA's involvement should be in research areas, in participating in pilot testing, and in reviewing the private sector's developmental efforts. USDA should operate its own electronic marketing system only if private efforts fail to develop a "timely system unblemished by the current serious thin market problems."

Packer-to-Packer Trading—Pricing Aspect. Price reporting services should continue reporting packer-to-packer prices to the fullest extent possible to increase the base for price reporting. That portion of total volume that is packer-to-packer sales should continue to be identified by market news reporting services.

Commodity Futures Trading. USDA and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission should cooperate in monitoring live cattle futures trading and should initiate joint research to better define the economic roles of cattle futures markets. This research should include examination of the adequacy of current position limits and daily price movement limits.

Formula Trading. Formula pricing should not be banned, but the negotiated pricing base should be enlarged.

Broadening the Thin Market. Packers, retailers, and industry groups need to cooperate to substantially broaden the base of

reportable and reported negotiated price transactions. Procedures should be developed to convert prices of specially trimmed or nonstandard carcasses to a standard carcass price. This will permit the price reporting services to include these specialized products in the price reporting base. USDA, in consultation with industry and consumer representatives, should study the adequacy of the present system of reporting carcass and fabricated beef sales and should establish the reporting standards for a thin market. USDA should also determine barriers to voluntary price reporting (such as antitrust concerns) and suggest ways to reduce those barriers.

Improvements in Price Reporting Services (including boxed beef). Market news services should place primary emphasis on information actively solicited by their reporters. These news services should report total daily volume data associated with reported prices to show the size of the market for each reported item. Industry groups and USDA should help private reporting services develop more negotiated carcass sales data. USDA's Market News Service should continue to report carcass equivalent boxed beef prices. Voluntary reporting should continue to be used in obtaining market prices. However, USDA should determine the extent of non-cooperation. All market news services should have a specific time at which they start and stop accepting price reports. These times should be widely publicized throughout the industry and each service should have enough phones to insure the price information can be obtained on a timely basis.

The Task Force recommended that by mid-1980 USDA should review whether market reporting services have developed appropriate written operating procedures and widely publicized definitions and standards, as well as review the level and adequacy of voluntary reporting. If these procedures haven't been improved at that point, the task force members indicated that USDA should draft and support legislation to correct meat pricing and reporting problems.



World Agriculture and Trade

OPEC's latest price hike will raise total import bills, create domestic inflation problems, and depress real economic growth levels of the major oil importing countries. However, the impact on individual countries will vary. Japan, which is almost totally dependent on imported oil, will have less maneuverability in reducing the volume of oil imports than the European Community (EC) which has the North Sea oil.

The recent oil price rises may well reverse earlier prospects for slight growth in most European countries and magnify the projected decline for Japan. At the Tokyo summit, the United States and six other industrialized nations—Japan, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom—agreed to limit oil imports for 1979 and 1980 and to set goals for 1985.

Many oil importers in the developing world will be even worse off. They stand to face higher oil import bills, higher costs of other imports (manufactured goods and agricultural products), smaller exports due to slower economic growth in the developed countries, lower export prices for

their primary products, and increased debt servicing costs for larger commercial borrowings at higher interest rates. Since the 1974 oil price rise, the overall annual economic growth rate of the non-OPEC developing countries has averaged 1 percentage point below earlier trend rates.

For the OPEC members, the obvious impact will be increased trade and current account surpluses, or reduced deficits, as export prices jump sharply over 1978 levels. For Saudi Arabia, which had an estimated \$17-billion trade surplus in 1978, oil prices will rise by 50 percent over the 1978 year-end level. Other countries—those with both large exports relative to imports and small populations like Kuwait and Qatar—have announced prices of \$19.49 and \$21.42 per barrel, respectively. The other OPEC members—especially those that had trade deficits in 1978 such as Algeria, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Ecuador—are expected to sell at the upper end of the price range. Iran has announced a floating price between \$21 and \$22 a barrel.

Reduced world economic growth from the higher oil prices will have little effect on agricultural exports in 1979/80 because grain prospects are poor in the USSR and Europe. But the projected slowdown in economic growth abroad, coupled with higher transportation and shipping costs, could dampen foreign demand somewhat after 1980. The poorer developing countries may require increased food aid shipments. These developing countries are facing more difficulty in achieving their economic growth and development goals.

Grain Output May Decline

USDA's latest forecast of world crops placed the 1979/80 world grain production (wheat, coarse grains, and rough rice) at 1.48 billion tons, 5 percent below last year's record crop. Although it is still very early to forecast crops in the Southern Hemisphere, developments through early July suggest that production is likely to be reduced from last year's very good harvest in most of these countries.

Grain consumption in major world areas is likely to increase or nearly match the record highs of a year ago. World livestock production may repeat the modest increase of 1978/79. As a result, carryover stocks of wheat, coarse grains, and rice may decline about 40 million tons to about 14 percent

of utilization, very near the minimum inventory requirements. In 1978/79, carryover stocks are estimated at 17 percent of total use.

Hot and dry weather over much of European USSR in June caused further deterioration in crop prospects. Soviet grain production is now expected to decline to about 185 million tons from 1978's record 237 million. Unfavorable weather also has reduced grain prospects in Eastern Europe by about 5 percent. Although conditions in Western Europe have improved considerably in recent weeks, wet and cold weather during planting time will likely reduce grain crops by 5 to 7 percent from last year's record.

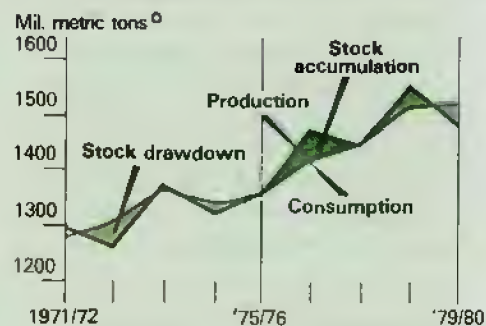
In China, crop prospects are better than last year. Weather has been generally favorable to spring crops.

Australia's wheat and coarse grain crops both set records in 1978/79. Seeding of 1979/80 crops has generally been favorable, but conditions have been less ideal than last year.

In Canada, a cold, wet spring delayed and reduced grain planting.

The South African corn crop was cut by drought to about 7.7 million tons,

World Grain Consumption Surpasses Production . . .



. . . Stocks Decline



° Includes wheat, rice (rough) and major and minor coarse grains.

a 25-percent drop from last year's good crop, and exports are estimated at 1.8 million.

In Argentina, wheat plantings will increase about 5 percent in 1979.

Crop prospects in South Asia are mixed. India just harvested a record wheat crop of 34.7 million tons. The stock level of over 20 million tons is only slightly below last year's record and provides a better reserve in case of a production short-fall. The late arrival and erratic pattern of monsoon rainfall in June and early July raised doubts that 1979/80 food grain production would match the projected record of 130.5 million tons in 1978/79. At this time, India is not expected to import more grain.

Prospects for sharply reduced foreign grain production have increased the demand for U.S. grains. U.S. feed grain exports are now expected to rise 10 million tons to a record 70 million; wheat exports could total 35.4 million tons, compared with 32.5 million in 1978/79; and milled rice exports are likely to increase to a record 2.8 million.

Total exports of grains, soybeans, and soybean meal are forecast to reach an all-time high of 133 million tons. This level of exports would imply that the transportation and marketing system would have to operate near capacity most of the year.

USDA Issues World Crop Production Report

USDA issued its first World Crop Production report simultaneously with the U.S. Crop report in July. This new report is part of a continuing effort to integrate its national and international commodity information and analytical systems.

The report is the first phase in development of a reporting system which, in future months, will include a world agricultural supply and demand estimate report for key commodities.

The world report will provide a consistent set of estimates for major crops in important regions and countries. More detailed commodity estimates for the various countries will continue to be released through other USDA publications.

To be added to the mailing list, write FAS Information Services, Room 5918, South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C., 20250.

Protein Meal Supplies and Use Expanding

World production of high-protein meals in 1978/79 is estimated to be well above trend again, at over 83 million tons (soybean equivalent). Large crops in most areas offset the drought-reduced 1979 Brazilian crop which appears likely to be only 11 million tons, 2.5 million below earlier expectations. The Argentine soybean crop now is estimated at 3.8 million tons, well above the 2.7 million in 1978. Peru's fish catch and meal production also are expected to recover significantly during 1979, increasing as much as 20 percent.

Demand for protein meals and prices for soybeans and meal have continued strong. The long cold winter in Europe resulted in increased feeding and demand for U.S. soybean exports. Although increasing, soy-meal prices are still very attractive relative to grain prices in Europe. However, pork and egg prices in the EC are down and most feeding costs are increasing. EC imports of manioc continue large in 1979, but are down significantly from 1978 levels because of reduced supplies from Thailand, particularly since the beginning of summer. World utilization of protein meals will be up in 1979, although not as much as in 1978.

Oilseed crops for 1979/80 are planted in the Northern Hemisphere, but aren't in the ground yet in the Southern Hemisphere. Sunflowers in the Soviet Union are suffering from drought, but expected increases elsewhere should more than compensate. Continued increases in Brazilian and Argentine soybean plantings—and probably crops—are likely. Protein meal and vegetable oil production are likely to climb significantly from 1978/79, and demand also is expected to increase.

Cotton Production Increasing; Use Stable

World production of cotton in 1979/80 is expected to increase to 62.7 to 64.9 million bales, up from 59.7 million last season. U.S. production is predicted to

recover substantially from the 1978/79 crop of 10.9 million bales and is projected to range from 12 to 14.2 million in 1979/80.

World cotton consumption prospects for 1979/80 are clouded by forecasts of some slowdown in world economic growth. Use in 1978/79 is projected at about 62.8 million bales, and little change is anticipated in 1979/80 as textile activity in some countries is likely to slow. While moderate economic growth in the Asian nations may stimulate cotton use, U.S. consumption may decline slightly from the 6.3 million bales estimated for 1978/79.

World ending stocks in 1979/80 may rise slightly above the 21.2 million bales estimated for 1978/79, barring unfavorable weather. U.S. ending stocks on August 1, 1980, may be over 1 million bales above the 3.7 million estimated for this August 1. Only modest increases are foreseen for foreign stocks, which are slightly over 1 million bales in 1978/79.

The small foreign cotton stocks will help maintain U.S. exports at a relatively high level in 1979/80, with estimates ranging from 5 to 7 million bales. Due to the likelihood of slower world economic growth, however, U.S. cotton exports may not match 1978/79's estimated 6.3 million bales.

World Cotton Production To Increase In Next 10 Years

World cotton consumption and production could reach between 70 and 76 million bales by 1985 and between 75 and 84 million by 1990, according to USDA economists. World cotton output is expected to total between 62 to 65 million bales for the upcoming crop year.

These projections, by specialists in the department's Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service and in the Foreign Agricultural Service, were made to provide basic information, analyses and projections to assist those persons interested in the long-run market potential for cotton.

Additional details are available in "World Cotton Production and Use: Projections for 1985 and 1990" (FAER-154). Single copies are available free from ESCS Publications, room 0054-S, USDA, Washington, D.C., 20250.



Perspectives on Agriculture's Financial Well-Being

Steven Guebert and Gerald Schluter
National Economics Division

ESCS develops several indicators which, taken together, measure the economic well-being of people engaged in agricultural production. Included are net farm income, net worth and debt position, and off-farm income. Each measure is associated with a different, though largely overlapping, set of people in agricultural pursuits.

While these statistics provide an overall perspective on the financial health of the agricultural sector, there is always considerable variation in the financial condition of individual participants.

For example, net farm income represents the current return that farm operator families receive for their contributions of labor, capital, and management to the business. During 1978 net income to agricultural producers totaled \$27.9 billion. While this represented a 41-percent increase over 1977, certainly not all operators shared in the large rise. Some undoubtedly found their 1978 business earnings inadequate to compensate for their commitments or losses in prior years.

But part of the return to agricultural investments is through appreciation in asset values. Thus, gains in net worth and the debt-equity position of farm asset

holders constitutes a second dimension for measuring the economic well-being of those in agriculture.

Farm income statistics—as historically developed and commonly used—assess the business returns of farm operators. Measures of net worth and debt pertain to owners of farm assets, many of whom are not operators. (According to the 1974 Census of Agriculture, 35.4 percent of the land in farms was operated by full owners, 52.6 percent by part owners, and 12.0 percent by tenants.)

Capital gains in agriculture are an important part of the additions to total wealth of the farm sector.¹ However, they are mostly unrealized; that is, they are not spendable income.

¹ The term capital gains as used here refers to the change in the value of farm physical assets in current dollars less the net investment in those assets and is practically all unrealized. It should not be confused with realized capital gains commonly related to income taxes. For a discussion of the term and methodology used in calculating the capital gains in the farming sector, see *Balance Sheet of the Farming Sector*, Suppl. No. 1, AIB-389, ESCS, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, April 1979.

Comparing capital gains with net farm income from farming, including net rents paid nonoperator landlords, shows capital gains were nearly three times the net income in 1978. Since 1960, the cumulative capital gains in farm physical assets has been \$573 billion, versus a cumulative net farm income and net rents of \$371 billion.

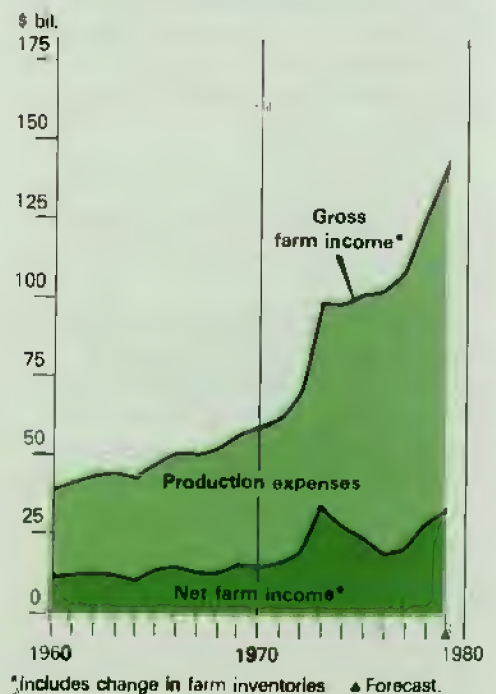
The bulk of the capital gains—about \$482 billion or 84 percent—have been accounted for by farm real estate. Thus, among the group of owners of farm assets, owner-operators and landlords have benefited from capital gains much more than tenants.

An adequate flow of current business earnings is of course essential to maintain a business' physical plant. The farm sector's strong equity position allows it to overcome income fluctuations with relatively little stress, as long as depressed earnings are not prolonged.

Another factor that has aided farm family cash flows is nonfarm employment of family members. For all farm operators as a group, off-farm income has exceeded net farm income in 10 of the last 12 years.

As the farm population has decreased, an increasing proportion of its members have entered the labor force, and the farm population's labor force has been shifting from farm to nonfarm employment. In 1960, for every two farm residents employed agriculturally, one was employed

Net Farm Income Rising



in a nonagricultural job. By 1977, this relationship was one-to-one.

Off-farm earnings are particularly important to farm operator families whose gross sales of farm commodities are below \$20,000. These families on average earn the majority of their income from off-farm employment.

Average family incomes as published by gross farm sales groups are relatively high. Yet there is undoubtedly much variation within the groups, and the greatest income problems are probably felt by those operators in sales classes where operators depend largely on farming for support.

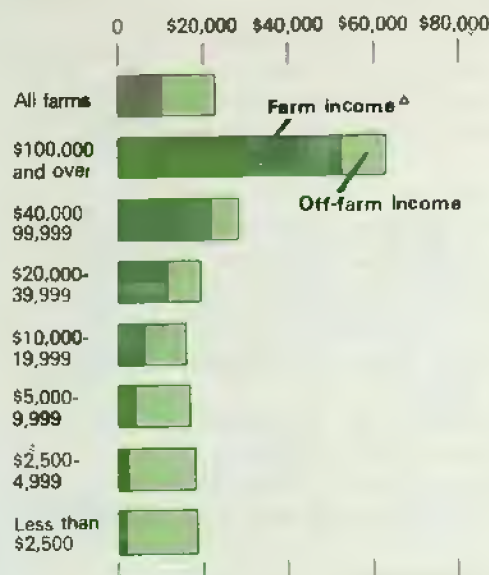
Those with small farming operations generally depend on off-farm employment for income. Operators of larger farm units have less opportunity to earn off-farm income; they are in a position where even small changes in prices received or prices paid can cause substantial variations in their family earnings.

At a time when land values have risen strongly, the long-run decline in farm numbers and agricultural employment clearly suggests that labor returns to the farm sector generally have been relatively low, but investment returns have been favorable.

In terms of more recent history, however, it is apparent that the decline in net income from 1973 through 1976 and into 1977, caused more than a cash flow problem, since farm real estate values in some areas began slipping during part of 1977. Repayment problems increased substantially from historical norms even though they were relatively minor in absolute numbers. The \$18.7 billion and \$19.8 billion net farm incomes of 1976 and 1977, respectively, apparently did not yield adequate returns to agriculture's resources.

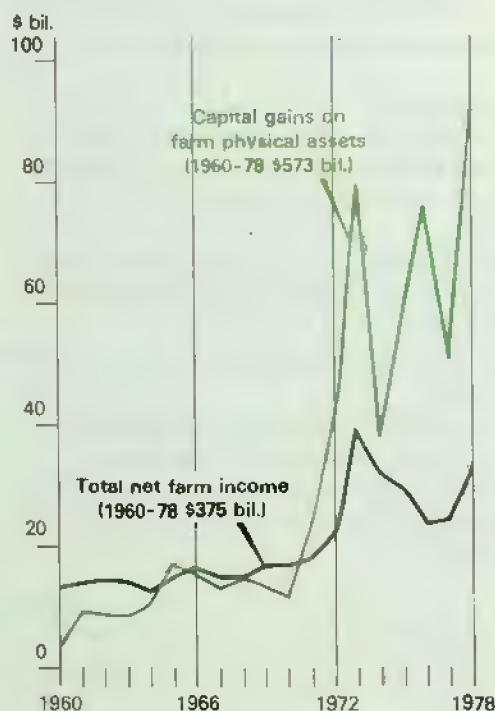
The 14-percent rise in farm real estate values during the year ending February, 1979, and the return to more normal debt repayment relationships, suggest that the \$27.9 billion net income in 1978 generated factor returns in the farm sector at least in line with historical trends.² Current prospects for 1979 suggest net income and asset appreciation gains that again point to a fairly healthy agricultural economy.

Off-farm Earnings Most Important on Small Farms*



*Total income per farm operator family in 1978 by sales classes including nonmoney income from farm food and housing. ^ΔNet income before inventory adjustment.

Farm Income and Capital Gains



²The full report of the preliminary 1978 farm income estimates and final figures for 1976 and earlier years will be available in the forthcoming "Farm Income Statistics".

Farm Population Profiled

The results of a joint USDA and Bureau of Census report comparing farm and non-farm populations show that farm residents were less likely to be out of work than their nonfarm counterparts, but they were more likely to be older and to earn less.

The 1977 farm population—at just over 7.8 million—continued to decline, with the South losing more than a fourth of its farm population during 1970-77. However, the rate of decline has dropped from 5 to 6 percent in the last two decades to 3.3 percent in the seventies.

Farm households, and farm males outnumbered females in contrast to the nonfarm population.

Single copies of *Farm Population Estimates for 1977 (RDRR-4)* are available free by writing ESCS Publications, Room 0054 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Foreign Investment Update

Foreigners who own U.S. farmland had until August 1 to report their holdings to USDA. That information will provide more precise data on how much land is being sold to foreigners.

Sales to foreign investors continue to capture a lot of attention, even though less than 3 percent of U.S. farmland changing hands each year is bought by foreigners.

Last March, USDA's annual farmland market survey included a special section on foreign investment. Some results:

—Only 10 percent of respondents said they knew of actual sales to foreign buyers.

—Investment activity appeared heaviest in the Sunbelt States, especially California, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

—Average size of tracts bought by foreigners ranged 3 to 5 times larger than average.

—Nineteen percent of those operating foreign-owned farms were foreigners, 63 percent were tenants or renters. The remaining 12 percent were assumed to be professional managers.

—Those who sold to foreign buyers: previous operators—63 percent, local landlords—23 percent, and absentee landlord—14 percent.



Recent Publications

Below is a list of selected USDA publications, arranged by subject area, which may be of interest to you. To order reports, write directly to the issuing agency (indicated in parentheses after each report citation) at the address listed below. When ordering be sure to list the publication number and provide your zipcode.

ESCS Reports

The publication order form provided on the inside back cover shows the publication numbers for ESCS reports listed below. Simply circle those you would like to receive and mail to ESCS Publications, Room 0054 South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

FAS Reports

FAS Information, Room 5918 South, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

OICD Reports

OICD, Room 3918 South, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

State Reports

Publications issued by a State may be obtained by writing the address shown in parentheses. No copies are available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

New report listings, by subject matter:

Cotton and Fibers

U.S. Cotton Exports Increase 5 Percent in April. FC 9-79 (FAS).

World Cotton Production and Use: Projections for 1985 and 1990. FAER 154

Food

Food Prices and Policy. ESCS 59 (ESCS).

Food Prices in Perspective. AIB 427

Indices of Agricultural and Food Production for Europe and the USSR. Average 1961-65 and Annual 1969 through 1978. SB 620 (ESCS).

Changes in Food Expenditures by Income Group. ESCS 57 (ESCS).

Senior Citizens: Food Expenditure Patterns and Assistance. AER 426 (ESCS).

Fruits and Nuts

Canned Deciduous Fruit Packs in Southern Hemisphere Up in 1979. FCAN 2-79 (FAS).

Livestock and Meat

U.S. Livestock, Meat and Meat Imports in April 1979 Surpass Exports. FLM MT 13-79 (FAS).

U.S. Fed-Beef Production Costs, 1976-77, and Industry Structure. AER 424 (ESCS).

Miscellaneous

U.S. Seed Exports, Quantity, Value, and Destination, July-April and April, 1977/78 and 1978/79 Marketing Years. FFVS 5-79 (FAS).

Small-Farm Issues: Proceedings of the ESCS Small-Farm Workshop, May 1978. ESCS 60 (ESCS).

Health Care in Rural America. AIB 428 (ESCS).

Economics of Water Quality in Agriculture A Literature Review. ESCS 58 (ESCS).
Prices Paid by Farmers for Seed, April 15 and September 15, 1962-78. SB 615 (ESCS).

Vegetables

Social Welfare Implications of Federal Marketing Orders for Fruits and Veg. TB 1608 (ESCS).

World Agriculture

Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation, Review of 1978 and Outlook for 1979.

Supplement 5 to WAS 18 (ESCS).

Egyptian Agriculture and the U.S.

Assistance Program. TAR 2 (OICD).

Indices of Agricultural Production for the Western Hemisphere, excluding the United States and Cuba, 1969 through 1978. SB 622 (ESCS).

Indices of Agricultural Production in Africa and the Near East, 1969-78. SB 623 (ESCS).

Microfiche Reports

The following are available FOR SALE ONLY from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Goal Programming Estimates of Livestock Roughage Consumption, by type of Roughage, by State, 1971-73. Accession No. PB 289 818/AS. 188 p. Paper \$9.00, Fiche \$3.00.

U.S. Cropland Rental Practices. Accession No. PB 290 972/AS. 17 p. Paper \$4.00, Fiche \$3.00.

Factors Affecting Supply, Demand, and Prices of U.S. Rice. Accession No. PB 293 345/AS. 63 p. Paper \$5.25, Fiche \$3.00.

An Analysis of a Ban on Nitrite Use in Curing Bacon. Accession No. PB 293 255/AS. 28 p. Paper \$4.50, Fiche \$3.00.

Economic Analysis of Solid Waste Systems for Rural Cities in the Southeast. Accession No. PB 293 397/AS. 21 p. Paper \$4.50, Fiche \$3.00.

CISM: Cross Impact Simulation Method, Accession No. PB 295 414/AS. 38 p. Paper \$4.50, Fiche \$3.00.



Information Sources

Here are the specialists within the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service who can provide much of the information you'll need about today's agriculture and related topics. Generally, those listed with an "S" can give you the latest production and stocks estimates, those identified with an "E" can help with supply-demand-price relationships and other economic factors, and those identified with a "C" can help with cooperative information.

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Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Key statistical indicators of the food and fiber sector

	1977	1978				1979				
	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II ¹	III	Annual ²
									Forecast	Range
Prices received by farmers (1967=100)	183	193	213	215	219	210	240	244	249	235-255
Livestock and products (1967=100)	175	196	216	221	234	217	263	265	262	260-275
Crops (1967=100)	192	192	212	207	203	204	213	224	235	210-230
Prices paid by farmers, all items (1967=100)	202	211	218	221	225	219	238	247	254	245-250
Production items (1967=100) ³	208	218	226	228	232	226	249	259	264	255-260
Farm production (1967=100)	121	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—
Livestock and products (1967=100)	106	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—
Crops (1967=100)	130	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—
Farm income ⁴										
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	95.7	106.2	111.0 ⁵	109.0	118.0	111.0	127.5	130.5	133	125-132
Livestock (\$ bil.)	47.4	53.9	58.3	60.4	63.4	59.0	70.0	67.5	69	67-71
Crops (\$ bil.)	48.2	52.4	52.7	48.6	54.6	52.1	57.6	63.0	64	58-62
Total gross farm income (\$ bil.) ⁶	108.5	120.8	124.8	123.7	134.6	126.0	141.5	144.9	147	139-146
Production expenses (\$ bil.)	88.8	95.0	97.0	97.4	103.0	98.1	119.5	111.3	114	110-114
Net farm income (\$ bil.)	19.8	25.8	27.8	26.3	31.6	27.9	34.0	33.6	33	30-34
Market basket: ⁶										
Retail cost (1967=100)	179.2	188.1	199.1	204.2	206.2	199.4	217.5	224	226	221-225
Farm value (1967=100)	178.1	191.5	211.1	213.4	214.8	207.4	237.4	236	238	233-239
Spread (1967=100)	180.0	185.9	191.8	198.6	201.1	194.5	205.4	217	218	214-217
Farm value/retail cost (%)	38	38	40	39	39	39	41	40	40	40-41
Retail prices:										
Food (1967=100)	192.2	201.8	210.5	215.3	218.0	211.4	227.5	234	237	233-235
At home (1967=100)	190.2	199.9	210.0	214.4	216.5	210.2	227.0	233	236	232-235
Away-from-home (1967=100)	200.3	210.3	215.9	221.6	226.0	218.4	233.2	241	246	241-243
Per capita food use (1967=100)	104.6	—	—	—	—	104.5	—	—	—	104-106
Animal products (1967=100) ⁷	103.0	100.6	100.1	100.7	104.2	102.2	100.0	100	101	101-103
Crop products (1967=100)	106.3	—	—	—	—	106.9	—	—	—	106-108
Agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ⁸	24.0	6.1	6.5	7.9	6.8	27.3	8.2	7.7	7.9	31-33
Agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ⁸	13.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	13.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	15-17

¹ Preliminary. ² The chances are 2 out of 3 that the final outcome will fall within this range. ³ Including interest, wages, and taxes. ⁴ Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ⁵ Includes net change in farm inventories. ⁶ Quarterly data are given at annual rates. 1978 revised to conform with the new Consumer Price Index-All urban. ⁷ Quarterly data exclude fish products. ⁸ Annual and quarterly data are based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with indicated years; quarters indicated refer to fiscal year quarters, not calendar year quarters, i.e. I 1978 means Oct.-Dec. 1977, II 1978 means Jan.-Mar. 1978, etc.

Farm Income

Gross and net farm income¹

	Annual			1976	1977				1978				1979	
	1976	1977	1978	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	IIp
	\$ Bil.													
Cash receipts from farm marketings	94.8	95.7	111.0	93.6	96.8	93.8	92.1	99.9	106.2	111.0	109.0	118.0	127.5	130.5
Livestock and products	46.1	47.4	59.0	45.2	46.4	45.7	47.1	50.6	53.9	58.3	60.4	63.4	70.0	67.5
Crops	48.7	48.2	52.1	48.4	50.4	48.1	44.9	49.4	52.4	52.7	48.6	54.6	57.6	63.0
Net change in farm inventories	-2.4	1.1	1.1	-2.4	-1.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	.8
Nonmoney and other farm income ²	9.4	11.8	13.8	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	15.1	13.6	13.3	13.2	15.4	13.0	13.6
Gross farm income	101.8	108.5	126.0	100.4	106.0	105.5	105.4	117.2	120.8	124.8	123.7	134.6	141.5	144.9
Farm production expenses	83.1	88.8	98.1	84.4	86.7	87.5	88.5	92.4	95.0	97.0	97.4	103.0	107.5	111.3
Net farm income														
Current prices	18.7	19.8	27.9	16.5	19.3	18.0	16.9	24.8	25.8	27.8	26.3	31.6	34.0	33.6
1967 prices ³	11.0	10.9	14.3	9.5	10.9	10.0	9.2	13.4	13.7	14.4	13.3	15.7	16.4	15.7

¹ All farm income series starting with calendar 1976 have been revised: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ² Includes government payments to farmers, value of farm products consumed in farm households, rental value of farm dwellings, and income from recreation, machine hire, and custom work. ³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items, 1967=100. p, preliminary.

Cash receipts from farming

	Annual			1978		1979			
	1976	1977	1978	April	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
\$ Mil.									
Farm marketings and CCC loans ¹	94,780	95,654	111,042	7,719	10,408	10,607	8,836	10,019	9,126
Livestock and products	46,112	47,432	58,991	4,784	5,223	5,493	5,077	5,734	5,675
Meat animals	26,954	27,842	37,373	2,992	3,311	3,553	3,282	3,662	3,665
Dairy products	11,429	11,752	12,724	1,073	1,117	1,190	1,084	1,226	1,214
Poultry and eggs	7,164	7,226	8,152	658	733	713	663	805	750
Other	565	612	742	61	62	37	48	54	46
Crops	48,668	48,222	52,051	2,935	5,185	5,114	3,759	4,285	3,451
Food grains	6,896	6,041	5,927	258	440	432	425	426	410
Feed crops	13,075	11,885	10,871	566	1,208	1,301	866	916	824
Cotton (lint and seed)	3,477	3,470	3,429	70	747	830	378	155	96
Tobacco	2,310	2,331	2,549	14	261	265	63	26	15
Oil-bearing crops	9,406	9,537	11,987	808	1,039	1,175	1,080	1,652	979
Vegetables and melons	5,242	5,659	6,083	387	320	408	252	394	308
Fruits and tree nuts	3,646	4,341	5,451	318	560	363	377	156	348
Other	4,616	4,958	5,754	514	610	340	318	402	471
Government payments	733	1,819	3,000	312	888	125	215	104	312
Total cash receipts ²	95,513	97,473	114,042	8,031	11,296	10,732	9,051	10,123	9,438

¹ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month. ² Details may not add because of rounding.

Farm marketing indexes (physical volume)

	Annual			1978			1979			
	1976	1977	1978	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
1967=100										
All commodities	121	125	122	99	165	134	130	103	111	103
Livestock and products	111	114	111	111	117	110	108	95	104	103
Crops	135	140	137	83	232	167	161	114	121	103

Farm Prices: Received and Paid

Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June p
1967=100										
Prices Received										
All farm products	186	183	210	217	232	241	246	244	246	243
All crops	197	192	204	216	209	216	214	212	220	231
Food grains	202	156	191	191	197	196	195	199	210	241
Feed grains and hay	218	181	184	197	185	190	192	195	208	215
Feed grains	214	174	181	194	183	187	190	194	200	212
Cotton	265	270	245	244	249	241	233	237	247	258
Tobacco	163	175	191	183	204	203	202	205	206	206
Oil-bearing crops	205	243	226	237	239	252	258	255	255	265
Fruit	129	163	227	261	212	229	230	220	240	250
Fresh market ¹	126	163	237	277	217	236	238	227	251	264
Commercial vegetables	161	176	189	208	225	247	219	191	186	187
Fresh market	173	197	209	242	265	299	255	210	204	204
Potatoes ²	201	194	206	256	169	159	170	167	184	195
Livestock and products	177	175	217	219	252	264	274	272	269	265
Meat animals	170	168	226	235	270	288	304	304	301	280
Dairy products	192	193	210	199	236	236	234	230	229	229
Poultry and eggs	178	174	185	182	202	205	211	202	199	188
Prices Paid										
Commodities and services,										
Interest, taxes, and wage rates	191	202	219	220	234	238	243	246	248	249
Production items	193	200	216	218	230	235	243	246	247	248
Feed	191	186	183	188	189	193	195	197	202	205
Feeder livestock	154	158	221	223	265	287	314	322	310	292
Interest payable per acre on farm real estate debt	287	331	396	396	487	487	487	487	487	487
Taxes on farm real estate	178	195	207	207	221	221	221	221	221	221
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted)	210	226	242	246	257	257	257	269	269	269
Production items, interest, taxes, and wage rates	198	208	226	228	244	248	255	258	259	259
Prices received (1910-14=100)	464	457	524	543	579	602	615	609	615	608
Prices paid, etc. (Parity index) (1910-14=100)	650	687	744	747	796	808	826	837	842	845
Parity ratio ³	71	66	70	75	73	75	74	73	74	73

¹ Fresh market for noncitrus and fresh market and processing for citrus. ² Includes sweet potatoes and dry edible beans. ³ Ratio of index of prices received to index of prices paid, taxes, and wages rates. p. preliminary.

Prices received by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual *			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June p
Crops										
All wheat (\$/bu.)	3.15	2.29	2.82	2.81	2.99	2.99 ²	2.97	3.01	3.20	3.73
Rice, rough (\$/cwt.)	6.90	7.94	9.28	9.58	8.07	7.87	8.19	8.52	8.74	8.83
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.49	2.03	2.10	2.28	2.11	2.18	2.23	2.27	2.35	2.47
Sorghum (\$/cwt.)	4.00	3.11	3.45	3.64	3.54	3.55	3.57	3.58	3.66	3.91
All hay, baled (\$/ton)	58.00	57.10	49.90	51.20	48.90	50.70	50.20	49.50	65.10	58.00
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	5.58	6.82	6.28	6.69	6.58	6.99	7.15	7.06	7.06	7.38
Cotton, Upland lcts./lb.)	59.7	60.9	55.0	54.8	56.0	54.2	52.5	53.4	56.5	58.1
Potatoes (\$/cwt.)	4.14	3.90	3.99	5.39	3.13	2.78	3.07	3.02	3.33	3.35
Dry edible beans (\$/cwt.)	16.40	17.50	18.60	19.20	16.50	18.10	17.30	17.20	19.00	20.00
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	10.1	12.3	16.4	25.5	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.5
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	178	145	130	673	244	243	295	356	457	496
Oranges, all uses (\$/box) ³	1.64	2.94	4.72	4.69	4.51	5.05	5.23	4.58	5.12	5.48
Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) ³	1.45	1.67	2.39	1.70	1.72	1.82	2.10	2.68	3.64	3.37
Livestock										
Beef cattle (\$/cwt.)	33.90	34.50	48.20	51.10	59.80	64.10	70.20	72.40	71.50	66.90
Calves (\$/cwt.)	34.50	36.80	58.10	58.70	78.10	85.50	93.80	96.40	96.70	90.20
Hogs (\$/cwt.)	43.00	40.00	47.10	47.60	50.60	52.80	49.40	44.30	43.60	39.70
Lambs (\$/cwt.)	47.60	51.40	63.10	61.80	73.10	71.80	64.20	69.80	70.10	67.00
All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt.)	9.66	9.71	10.60	10.00	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.60	11.50	11.50
Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt.)	8.67	8.71	9.67	9.24	10.90	10.80	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.70
Broilers (cts./lb.)	23.1	23.5	26.5	30.5	27.0	28.9	28.9	28.2	29.0	26.4
Eggs (cts./doz.) ⁴	58.8	54.2	52.5	43.7	60.3	60.1	64.3	60.2	56.7	55.6
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	31.8	34.8	41.7	40.7	47.2	45.1	43.4	43.1	42.2	40.0
Wool (cts./lb.) ⁵	65.1	71.4	76.3	76.2	77.7	77.0	77.5	84.1	88.3	87.1

¹ Ten month average. ² Equivalent on-tree returns. ³ Average of all eggs sold by farmers, including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. ⁴ Average local market price, excluding incentive payments. *Calendar year averages. p. Preliminary.

Producer and Retail Prices

Producer Price Indexes, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
	1967=100									
Finished goods ¹	170.3	180.6	184.6	194.5	205.3	207.7	208.8	211.2	212.4	213.4
Consumer foods	180.2	189.1	206.8	209.5	220.1	224.6	225.9	227.6	226.6	223.8
Fruits and vegetables ²	178.4	192.2	218.2	230.2	230.7	259.5	232.2	237.2	226.5	226.2
Eggs	179.1	162.0	158.6	127.5	178.5	176.7	199.9	185.5	163.8	170.7
Bakery products	180.0	186.5	201.2	198.9	212.2	214.3	214.6	216.0	216.3	217.0
Meats	173.6	170.7	209.5	220.4	234.1	240.8	243.4	246.2	242.0	233.7
Beef and veal	156.0	157.5	202.2	221.6	235.0	243.1	256.0	270.1	264.4	254.1
Pork	201.4	190.1	219.1	219.6	235.1	239.6	224.2	210.7	203.2	198.0
Poultry	186.2	173.3	194.0	210.7	196.4	206.1	207.7	201.3	204.9	179.2
Fish	272.4	294.3	313.0	295.1	351.0	371.0	367.8	377.9	383.2	393.0
Dairy products	168.5	173.4	188.4	185.4	203.4	203.1	204.8	207.0	207.9	208.3
Processed fruits and vegetables	170.2	187.3	202.6	198.7	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.4	221.3	221.4
Refined sugar ³	n.a.	n.a.	108.3	107.3	113.5	114.7	115.0	113.5	114.2	113.7
Vegetable oil and products	174.2	198.6	209.4	217.9	210.6	214.2	215.2	221.3	219.3	219.7
Consumer finished goods less foods	161.8	172.1	188.9	182.9	193.3	194.8	196.5	199.2	201.6	204.7
Beverages, alcoholic	138.1	139.7	148.0	146.7	154.1	156.0	156.6	157.4	159.9	160.8
Beverages, nonalcoholic	187.2	198.1	212.1	211.7	223.8	224.9	224.9	224.9	226.3	226.5
Apparel	139.9	147.3	152.4	151.7	157.1	157.5	158.1	159.3	159.3	160.0
Footwear	158.9	168.7	183.2	181.6	196.9	203.6	210.5	212.6	215.8	219.7
Tobacco products	163.0	179.8	198.5	195.1	213.3	213.4	213.8	213.9	213.9	213.9
Intermediate materials ⁴	189.3	201.7	215.5	215.1	225.7	228.3	231.1	235.3	237.7	239.8
Materials for food manufacturing	180.6	181.7	202.3	203.9	214.4	217.3	219.5	222.2	222.4	222.2
Flour	147.8	118.9	141.5	140.6	148.2	153.1	155.6	155.3	165.5	171.4
Refined sugar ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	109.3	107.8	116.7	115.5	116.0	116.6	116.2	117.7
Crude vegetable oils	162.5	197.5	219.2	219.7	229.3	242.2	240.8	242.3	238.8	250.1
Crude materials ⁶	205.1	214.4	240.2	245.4	260.2	270.4	276.5	279.9	282.2	283.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	190.1	190.9	215.4	223.7	232.9	243.7	247.2	251.6	251.9	248.2
Fruits and vegetables ²	178.4	192.2	218.2	230.2	230.7	259.5	232.2	237.2	226.5	226.2
Grains	205.9	165.0	182.5	188.1	184.4	189.3	192.0	198.3	210.3	218.7
Livestock	173.3	173.0	220.1	236.2	247.3	266.5	275.8	284.0	280.7	264.0
Poultry, live	166.9	175.4	199.8	221.6	206.0	217.8	217.6	209.4	216.3	182.9
Fibers, plant and animal	223.9	202.3	193.4	192.9	213.6	205.1	197.8	197.8	207.6	219.5
Milk	201.2	202.6	219.7	212.1	241.8	244.6	243.7	243.7	242.0	243.8
Oilseeds	204.4	236.7	224.1	229.6	238.6	245.9	250.0	252.9	248.1	258.7
Coffee, green	305.5	505.1	378.2	390.1	354.4	318.7	322.2	329.4	351.3	396.1
Tobacco, leaf	164.2	176.1	190.8	183.9	205.0	202.5	202.5	n.a.	206.3	n.a.
Sugar, raw cane	185.5	149.5	190.2	189.8	191.1	197.7	195.2	197.0	195.1	206.5
All commodities	183.0	194.2	209.3	209.4	220.7	224.1	226.4	229.7	231.6	233.1
Industrial commodities	182.4	195.1	209.4	208.5	219.9	222.5	225.1	228.6	231.1	233.5
All foods ⁷	178.9	186.8	206.5	208.9	219.7	224.5	225.4	227.5	226.4	223.9
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	183.1	188.8	206.7	210.4	221.0	227.2	228.8	231.2	230.8	229.0
Farm products	191.0	192.5	212.7	219.5	230.1	240.9	242.5	245.9	245.2	242.8
Processed foods and feeds	178.0	186.1	202.6	204.6	215.3	218.9	220.4	222.3	222.1	220.7
Cereal and bakery products	172.1	173.2	190.2	189.0	196.9	199.1	200.0	203.0	205.0	206.4
Sugar and confectionery	190.9	177.5	197.8	198.0	204.8	208.4	207.6	208.7	209.1	212.6
Beverages	173.5	200.9	200.1	200.0	201.3	201.1	201.4	201.6	205.3	208.3
Wholesale spot prices, 9 foodstuffs	201.6	208.2	239.2	240.8	250.9	260.2	261.8	251.8	254.4	256.5

¹ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. ² Fresh and dried. ³ Consumer size packages. Dec. 1977=100. ⁴ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. ⁵ For use in food manufacturing. ⁶ Products entering market for the first time which have not been manufactured at that point. ⁷ Includes all processed food (except soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and manufactured animal feeds) plus eggs and fresh and dried fruits and vegetables. n.a. = not available.

Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)*

	Annual	1978			1979					
	1978	June	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
1967=100										
Consumer price index, all items	195.4	195.3	202.0	202.9	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6
Consumer price index, less food	191.2	190.6	197.8	198.6	199.8	201.8	203.8	206.3	208.9	211.8
All food	211.4	213.8	217.8	219.4	223.9	228.2	230.4	232.3	234.3	235.4
Food away from home	218.4	217.8	225.9	227.4	230.2	233.4	236.0	238.4	241.1	242.7
Food at home	210.2	213.9	216.1	217.9	223.1	228.0	229.9	231.7	233.4	234.2
Meats ¹	206.8	216.5	217.6	219.4	227.6	238.6	244.2	248.3	252.1	249.6
Beef and veal	201.0	216.0	212.5	215.4	227.7	243.4	252.1	262.5	270.3	266.9
Pork	213.1	215.8	222.6	223.4	226.7	232.3	233.4	225.9	222.2	217.2
Poultry	172.9	178.4	176.0	177.6	181.2	185.8	189.9	189.9	188.0	187.2
Fish	275.4	273.5	285.4	286.5	290.4	293.0	294.0	295.6	297.2	301.0
Eggs	157.8	137.0	167.0	179.5	180.4	182.1	181.3	179.3	172.9	161.9
Dairy products ²	185.6	184.8	193.2	196.4	198.4	200.6	201.5	202.4	203.8	205.5
Fats and oils ³	209.6	210.9	216.9	217.6	218.1	219.2	219.5	222.5	225.3	226.3
Fruits and vegetables	212.9	223.5	210.4	209.7	221.6	226.5	225.9	226.5	226.8	233.8
Fresh	218.5	240.1	207.7	203.2	224.3	232.7	230.5	230.7	231.0	243.3
Processed	208.7	207.0	215.3	218.9	220.7	221.6	222.7	223.9	224.2	225.4
Cereals and bakery products	199.9	199.6	206.6	207.9	210.0	212.2	213.5	214.5	216.2	217.8
Sugar and sweets	257.5	259.0	263.8	264.9	268.2	270.2	272.1	274.2	276.3	277.4
Beverages, nonalcoholic	340.8	341.6	340.9	341.7	345.4	347.8	347.1	347.7	349.3	350.4
Apparel commodities less footwear	154.2	154.7	158.4	157.0	153.6	154.1	157.1	157.9	158.4	157.4
Footwear	163.8	163.8	169.1	169.6	168.7	168.9	171.6	174.2	175.0	176.7
Tobacco products	177.2	174.9	180.9	180.9	183.0	185.2	185.8	186.1	186.3	186.4
Beverages, alcoholic	159.8	159.5	163.9	164.8	166.0	167.7	169.2	170.2	171.5	172.1

¹ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and processed meat. ² Includes butter. ³ Excludes butter.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Market basket of farm foods

	Annual			1978p	1979p					
	1976	1977	1978p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Market basket ¹ :										
Retail cost (1967=100)	175.4	179.2	199.4	203.6	213.3	218.5	220.7	222.4	224.2	224.9
Farm value (1967=100)	177.8	178.1	207.4	216.3	230.8	239.2	242.4	240.7	235.9	230.8
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	174.0	180.0	194.5	195.9	202.6	205.8	207.7	211.3	217.0	221.2
Farm value/retail cost (%)	38.3	37.5	39.3	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.4	40.9	39.8	38.8
Meat products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	178.5	174.3	206.8	216.5	227.6	238.6	244.2	248.3	252.1	249.6
Farm value (1967=100)	170.1	169.8	211.5	222.1	249.3	262.4	266.1	264.0	259.4	242.2
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	189.5	180.0	200.6	208.2	199.5	207.7	215.7	227.9	242.6	259.2
Farm value/retail cost (%)	53.8	55.0	57.8	57.9	61.8	62.1	61.5	60.0	58.1	54.8
Dairy products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	168.5	173.3	185.5	184.8	198.4	200.6	201.5	202.4	203.8	205.5
Farm value (1967=100)	185.9	187.2	204.3	200.5	223.2	224.7	225.9	227.2	227.4	229.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	153.3	161.3	169.2	171.2	176.8	179.6	180.2	180.8	183.2	184.2
Farm value/retail cost (%)	51.4	50.3	51.3	50.5	52.4	52.2	52.2	52.3	52.0	52.1
Poultry:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	157.0	158.1	172.9	178.4	181.2	185.8	189.9	189.9	188.0	187.2
Farm value (1967=100)	174.4	178.5	202.7	225.7	199.1	211.0	221.9	221.6	213.4	203.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	140.2	138.4	144.1	132.6	163.9	161.4	158.9	159.2	163.4	171.9
Farm value/retail cost (%)	54.6	55.5	57.7	62.2	54.0	55.9	57.5	57.4	55.8	53.3
Eggs:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	174.9	169.1	157.8	137.0	180.4	182.1	181.3	179.3	172.9	161.9
Farm value (1967=100)	201.9	187.5	178.7	136.3	216.9	215.8	212.2	211.9	180.5	182.5
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	135.8	142.5	127.5	138.0	127.6	133.4	136.6	132.2	161.9	132.2
Farm value/retail cost (%)	68.2	65.5	66.9	58.8	71.1	70.0	69.2	69.8	61.7	66.6
Cereal and bakery products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	180.8	183.7	199.9	199.6	210.0	212.2	213.5	214.6	216.2	217.8
Farm value (1967=100)	162.3	138.2	163.9	165.4	164.5	167.8	173.5	175.7	181.6	195.6
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	184.6	193.2	207.3	206.7	219.4	221.4	221.8	222.5	223.4	222.4
Farm value/retail cost (%)	15.4	12.9	14.1	14.2	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.4	15.4
Fresh fruits:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	161.3	187.9	230.1	248.6	216.9	225.4	234.5	243.6	259.3	276.5
Farm value (1967=100)	146.7	177.2	228.8	284.9	201.0	201.0	211.0	217.9	221.1	251.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	167.8	192.7	230.7	232.3	224.1	233.0	245.0	255.1	276.4	287.6
Farm value/retail cost (%)	28.2	29.2	30.8	35.5	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.7	26.4	28.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Market basket of farm foods —Continued

	Annual			1978p	1979p					
	1976	1977	1978p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Fresh vegetables:										
Retail costs (1967=100)	179.1	200.6	216.2	244.2	238.6	246.9	234.6	224.7	213.6	222.0
Farm value (1967=100)	184.4	205.4	216.3	289.7	251.3	258.8	246.5	224.4	186.0	195.2
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	176.5	198.3	216.2	222.8	232.6	241.3	229.0	224.6	226.6	234.6
Farm value/retail costs (%)	32.9	32.8	32.0	37.9	33.7	33.5	33.6	31.9	27.8	28.1
Processed fruits and vegetables:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	181.7	190.2	208.7	207.0	220.7	221.6	222.7	223.9	224.2	225.4
Farm value (1967=100)	202.8	188.5	213.3	222.9	232.2	230.5	238.1	235.3	238.1	240.3
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	177.1	190.6	207.7	203.5	218.2	219.6	219.3	221.4	222.1	222.1
Farm value/retail costs (%)	20.2	18.0	18.5	19.5	19.1	18.8	19.4	19.0	19.2	19.3
Fats and oils:										
Retail costs (1967=100)	176.7	192.0	209.6	210.9	218.1	219.2	219.5	222.5	225.3	226.3
Farm value (1967=100)	206.4	249.3	257.4	269.3	249.5	285.0	283.8	281.0	279.5	293.3
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	165.2	169.9	191.1	188.4	206.0	193.9	194.7	200.0	204.4	200.5
Farm value/retail cost (%)	32.5	36.1	34.1	35.5	31.8	36.1	35.9	35.1	34.5	36.0

¹ Market basket statistics are based on the weighting structure of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). Retail costs are based on indexes of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods from the CPI-U published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The farm value is the payment to farmers for quantity of farm product equivalent to retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail price and the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing these foods.

Farm-retail price spreads

	Annual			1978p	1979p					
	1976	1977	1978p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Beef, Choice:¹										
Retail price ² (cts./lb.)	148.2	148.4	181.9	195.2	204.9	215.3	225.9	232.8	240.2	233.6
Net carcass value ³ (cts.)	91.5	93.8	119.3	128.3	138.5	145.0	154.6	160.4	160.4	152.4
Net farm value ⁴ (cts.)	84.1	85.5	111.1	119.9	128.1	137.0	146.8	153.6	150.5	140.9
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	64.1	62.9	70.8	75.3	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.2	89.7	92.7
Carcass-retail spread ⁵ (cts.)	56.7	54.6	62.6	66.9	66.4	70.3	71.3	72.4	79.8	81.2
Farm-carcass spread ⁶ (cts.)	7.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	10.4	8.0	7.8	6.8	9.9	11.5
Farm value/retail price (%)	57	58	61	61	62	64	65	66	63	60
Pork:¹										
Retail price ² (cts./lb.)	134.0	125.4	143.6	144.2	154.2	157.1	156.9	150.7	149.3	144.5
Wholesale value ³ (cts.)	105.2	99.0	107.7	105.4	116.0	116.0	109.4	103.8	99.9	96.7
Net farm value ⁴ (cts.)	71.0	65.6	76.6	76.1	82.4	85.0	76.5	70.9	68.2	63.2
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	63.0	59.8	67.0	68.1	71.8	72.1	80.4	79.8	81.1	81.3
Wholesale-retail spread ⁵ (cts.)	28.8	26.4	35.9	38.8	38.2	41.1	47.5	46.9	49.4	47.8
Farm-wholesale spread ⁶ (cts.)	34.2	33.4	31.1	29.3	33.6	31.0	32.9	32.9	31.7	33.5
Farm value/retail price (%)	53	52	53	53	53	54	49	47	46	44

¹ Revised series, for historical data and methodology see August 1978 issue of *Livestock and Meat Situation*, LMS-222. ² Estimated weighted average price of retail cuts from pork and yield grade 3 beef carcasses. Retail prices from USDA's meat price survey. ³ Value of carcass quantity equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts—beef adjusted for value of fat and bone byproducts. ⁴ Market value to producer for quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 lb. retail cuts minus value of byproducts. ⁵ Represents charges for retailing and other marketing services such as fabricating, wholesaling, and in-city transportation. ⁶ Represents charges made for livestock marketing, processing, and transportation to city where consumed. p Preliminary.

Food marketing: Spreads, costs, and profit rates

Year	Intermediate goods and services ¹					Profit rates after taxes			
	Farm-retail price spread	Total	Containers packaging	Fuel, power, and light	Hourly earnings ²	Food retailers ³		Food manufacturers ⁴	
						Sales	Equity	Sales	Equity
	1967=100					Percent			
1972	119.0	126	117	126	3.49	—	—	2.6	11.2
1973	126.4	134	123	138	3.71	—	—	2.6	12.8
1974	150.4	159	151	202	4.06	—	—	2.9	13.9
1975	165.1	180	174	237	4.44	0.5	6.8	3.2	14.4
1976	174.0	193	184	258	4.79	.8	10.0	3.4	14.9
1977	180.0	208	195	310	5.20	.8	10.8	3.1	13.2
1978 ⁵	194.5	223	211	327	5.65	.9	12.7	3.2	13.8
1977									
I	178.0	202	189	301	5.06	.8	10.5	2.7	11.4
II	178.9	207	195	306	5.14	.9	11.4	3.5	15.0
III	180.6	211	197	315	5.23	.6	7.4	3.1	13.1
IV	181.8	213	199	317	5.36	1.0	13.6	3.2	13.6
1978 ⁶									
I	185.9	217	203	321	5.51	.8	10.5	2.8	11.4
II	191.6	221	207	327	5.59	1.0	13.4	3.5	15.1
III	198.0	226	213	328	5.67	.9	11.8	3.1	13.5
IV	201.1	230	219	330	5.82	1.0	15.1	3.5	15.3
1979 ⁵									
I	205.4	235	224	340	5.96	—	—	2.8	12.2
II	216.5	245	233	370	6.07	—	—	—	—

¹ Represents all goods purchased by food marketing firms except raw materials and plant and equipment, and all services except those performed by employees, calculated from wholesale price relatives. ² Weighted composite of production employees in food manufacturing and nonsupervisory employees in wholesale and retail trade, calculated from data of the U.S. Department of Labor. Revised to conform to 1972 SIC codes. ³ Federal Trade Commission. These data are based on reports from all food retailing corporations having more than \$100 million in annual sales, and whose activities are at least 75 percent specialized in supermarket operations. ⁴ "Quarterly Financial Report," Federal Trade Commission. Data represent national aggregate estimates for corporations based upon a sample of company reports. Data since 1973 are imperfectly comparable with prior data because of changes in accounting methods. ⁵ Preliminary.

Food Supply and Use

Civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities (retail weight)¹

	1960	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 ²
	Pounds							
Meats:	134.1	151.4	142.6	152.5	145.4	155.3	154.6	149.7
Beef	64.3	84.1	81.1	86.4	88.9	95.7	93.2	88.9
Veal	5.2	2.4	1.5	1.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5
Lamb and mutton	4.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
Pork	60.3	62.0	57.6	62.2	51.2	54.6	56.7	56.9
Fish (edible weight)	10.3	11.8	12.9	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.8	13.4
Poultry products:								
Eggs	42.4	39.5	37.3	36.6	35.4	34.8	34.5	35.2
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	27.8	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.6	43.3	44.9	47.7
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	6.2	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.4
Dairy products:								
Cheese	8.3	11.5	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.8	16.4	17.3
Condensed and evaporated milk	13.7	7.1	6.0	5.6	5.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
Fluid milk and cream (product weight)	321.0	296.0	293.0	288.0	291.1	292.0	288.4	285.9
Ice cream (product weight)	18.3	17.7	17.5	17.5	18.7	18.1	17.7	17.8
Fats and Oils—Total fat content	45.3	53.0	54.3	53.2	53.4	56.0	54.0	55.6
Butter (actual weight)	7.5	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.5
Margarine (actual weight)	9.4	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.2	12.2	11.6	11.4
Lard	7.6	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.4
Shortening	12.6	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.3	18.1	17.8	18.2
Other edible fats and oils	11.5	18.2	20.8	20.3	20.3	22.0	20.3	22.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities (retail weight)¹

	1960	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 ²
	Pounds							
Fruits:								
Fresh:	90.0	79.3	74.2	76.9	81.3	83.7	80.4	80.9
Citrus	32.5	28.1	26.9	27.1	28.7	28.5	25.9	25.7
Noncitrus	57.5	51.2	47.3	49.8	52.6	55.2	54.5	55.2
Processed:								
Canned fruit	22.6	23.3	21.3	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.9	19.0
Canned juice	13.0	14.6	15.9	14.6	16.2	16.2	15.4	17.4
Frozen (including juices)	9.1	9.8	11.2	11.2	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.6
Chilled citrus juices	2.1	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.2
Dried	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.0
Vegetables:								
Fresh ³	96.0	91.0	93.0	95.0	94.1	94.2	93.3	95.0
Canned (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes)	43.4	51.2	54.3	53.3	52.4	53.5	53.6	51.1
Frozen (excluding potatoes)	7.0	9.6	10.6	10.1	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.4
Potatoes ⁴	105.0	115.3	114.4	112.3	120.3	114.4	119.8	122.2
Sweetpotatoes ⁵	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7
Grains:								
Wheat flour ⁶	118	110	112	110	113	118	114	114
Rice	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.6	5.8
Other:								
Coffee	11.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.0	9.4	6.7	7.9
Tea	.6	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.7
Cocoa	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
Peanuts (shelled)	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6
Dry edible beans	7.3	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9
Melons	23.2	21.2	19.8	17.1	17.3	18.6	19.3	20.3
Sugar (refined)	97.4	101.8	101.5	96.6	90.2	94.7	95.7	93.1

¹Quantity in pounds, retail weight unless otherwise shown. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, and rice which are on a crop-year basis. ²Preliminary ³Commercial production for sale as fresh produce. ⁴Including fresh equivalent of processed. ⁵White, whole wheat, and semolina flour including use in bakery products.

Note: Historical consumption and supply-utilization data for food may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures*, Ag. Econ. Report 138 and annual supplements, ESCS, USDA.

Per capita food consumption indexes¹

	1960	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 ²	1979 ³
	1967=100								
Meat, poultry, and fish	89.7	104.7	100.4	105.8	102.7	109.6	109.2	107.0	106.9
Meat	92.1	104.0	97.7	104.6	101.2	107.9	107.0	103.0	101.3
Poultry	75.3	107.0	108.7	110.6	108.1	116.0	119.4	125.9	136.3
Fish	96.9	110.6	121.2	114.6	113.7	120.8	119.4	124.5	124.5
Eggs	104.2	97.0	91.6	89.9	87.0	85.5	84.8	86.5	87.7
Dairy products⁴	103.4	99.3	100.6	99.1	99.8	101.6	101.0	101.5	102.0
Fats and oils	96.1	105.9	107.9	104.9	105.5	109.8	104.2	109.5	109.7
Animal	116.7	87.7	73.0	72.4	65.2	60.3	61.0	63.3	65.8
Vegetable	82.7	119.3	133.6	128.9	135.3	146.4	136.2	143.6	142.1
Fruits⁵	106.6	103.0	99.6	99.2	106.6	108.4	107.2	106.1	107.6
Fresh	114.0	102.0	94.2	97.0	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.4	110.1
Processed	98.3	104.3	106.5	102.1	107.9	108.6	106.2	101.8	105.0
Vegetables⁶	99.2	101.9	105.3	104.5	104.2	106.5	105.8	105.2	106.5
Fresh	107.4	100.6	101.8	101.7	102.2	103.8	103.3	104.6	106.0
Processed	83.9	104.1	111.4	109.4	107.7	111.2	110.3	106.4	107.4
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	79.8	110.3	110.1	109.2	114.0	109.5	112.1	118.3	119.2
Fresh	133.8	95.0	83.5	80.0	90.8	85.9	88.4	86.3	86.3
Processed	52.2	122.3	131.0	132.2	132.2	128.1	130.8	143.5	145.1
Beans, peas, and nuts	94.8	98.0	105.3	101.8	106.6	104.7	101.6	103.2	104.0
Cereal products	102.2	97.7	97.2	95.4	96.0	104.0	100.8	100.9	101.4
Sugar	97.9	106.0	110.6	108.7	105.8	112.8	115.3	113.7	112.9
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	99.6	93.9	97.7	92.1	89.7	91.6	76.5	79.1	78.6
Total food	96.7	102.4	101.7	102.3	101.5	105.8	104.6	104.5	104.7
Animal products	95.5	102.0	98.6	101.4	99.1	103.5	103.0	102.2	102.4
Crops ⁷	98.0	102.9	105.2	103.3	104.2	108.4	106.3	106.9	107.3

¹Civilian consumption only. Quantities of individual foods are combined in terms of 1967-69 retail prices. ²Preliminary. ³Forecast. ⁴Excludes butter. ⁵Excludes melons and baby food. ⁶Excludes soup, baby food, dry beans and peas, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. ⁷Includes melons, nuts, soup, and baby food in addition to groups shown separately.

Transportation Data

Rail rates, grain and fruit and vegetable shipments

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Rail freight rate index ¹										
All products (1969=100)	186.6	199.1	213.0	208.2	232.0	232.1	232.9	233.2	233.3	235.9
Farm products (1969=100)	182.7	191.3	204.9	200.8	222.2	222.0	224.7	225.1	225.7	227.9
Food products (1969=100)	185.1	195.3	210.0	205.6	228.2	228.2	229.2	229.6	229.6	232.7
Rail carloadings of grain (thou. cars) ²	25.5	23.9	25.8	29.7	21.7	20.6	23.2	24.1	25.8	30.1
Barge shipments of grain (mil. bu.) ²	31.0	29.3	31.3	35.8	20.9	22.2	24.9	25.7	33.1	34.8
Fresh fruit and vegetable shipments										
Rail (thou. carlots) ² ⁴ ⁵	⁶ 3.8	1,552	928	1,861	866	870	1,063	1,125	1,132	2,388
Truck (thou. carlots) ² ⁴ ⁵	⁶ 17.0	6,596	6,830	9,121	6,905	6,433	7,387	7,824	8,744	8,735

¹ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ² Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. ³ Weekly average; from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. ⁴ Preliminary data for 1978 and 1979. ⁵ Shipments reported in 1000 hundredweight. Typical truck loads are about 40,000 pounds and average railcar/loads in 1975 were about 60,000 pounds. ⁶ Thousand carlots. n.a.= not available.

Livestock and Products

Livestock and products output and prices

	1977	1978					1979				
	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I ¹	II ¹	III ¹	IV ¹	Annual ¹
Beef (mil. lb.)	24,986	6,106	5,938	5,923	6,043	24,010	5,546	5,076	5,350	5,550	21,522
Change (pct.) ²	-3	-3	-4	-6	-3	-4	-9	-15	-10	-8	-10
Pork (mil. lb.)	13,051	3,243	3,265	3,160	3,541	13,209	3,399	3,760	3,750	4,250	15,159
Change (pct.) ²	+5	-2	+3	+3	+1	+1	+5	+13	+19	+20	+15
Veal (mil. lb.)	794	178	149	139	134	600	115	100	90	90	395
Change (pct.) ²	-2	-11	-20	-32	-33	-24	-35	-33	-35	-33	-34
Lamb and mutton (mil. lb.)	341	75	76	73	76	300	72	75	75	75	297
Change (pct.) ²	-6	-17	-12	-13	-6	-12	-4	-1	+3	-1	-1
Red meats (mil. lb.)	39,172	9,602	9,428	9,295	9,794	38,119	9,132	9,011	9,295	9,965	37,373
Change (pct.) ²	0	-3	-2	-4	-2	-3	-5	-4	0	+2	-2
Broilers (mil. lb.)	9,227	2,327	2,547	2,567	2,443	9,884	2,551	2,840	2,820	2,640	10,851
Change (pct.) ²	+3	+8	+6	+6	+9	+7	+10	+12	+10	+8	+10
Turkeys (mil. lb.)	1,892	228	400	680	676	1,984	271	475	760	730	2,236
Change (pct.) ²	-3	+9	+10	+1	+5	+5	+19	+20	+12	+8	+13
Total meats (mil. lb.)	50,291	12,157	12,375	12,542	12,913	49,987	11,954	12,326	12,875	13,335	50,460
Change (pct.) ²	0	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1.7	-2	+1.4	+2.5	+1
Eggs (mil. doz.)	5,408	1,378	1,394	1,380	1,444	5,596	1,419	1,422	1,425	1,475	5,739
Change (pct.) ²	+1	+4	+4	+4	+2	+3	+3	+2	+3	+2	+3
Milk (bil. lb.)	122.7	29.8	32.7	30.5 _g	29.0	³ 121.9	30.0	32.7	30.5	29.0	122.2
Change (pct.) ²	+2	0	-1	-1	0	-1	+1	0	0	0	-1
Total livestock and products (1974=100)	106.2	102.9	107.3	106.0	105.6	105.7	102.1	106.6	107.3	108.3	106.1
Change (pct.) ²	+7	-4	-2	-1.5	+1	-5	-8	-7	+1.2	+2.6	+4

Prices

Choice steers, Omaha (\$ per cwt.)	40.38	45.77	55.06	53.75	64.70	52.34	65.42	72.51	68-71	66-69	67-70
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets (\$ per cwt.)	41.07	47.44	47.84	48.52	50.05	48.46	51.98	43.04	38-40	35-37	41-44
Broilers, 0-city wholesale (cts. per lb.) ⁴	40.8	41.8	47.6	46.6	42.1	44.5	47.5	47.7	44-46	38-40	44-46
Turkeys, N.Y., wholesale (cts. per lb.) ⁴	54.0	60.2	61.4	68.2	77.1	66.7	70.2	66.2	61-63	60-62	64-66
Eggs, cartoned, Grade A large, N.Y. (cts. per doz)	63.3	62.0	53.8	63.0	67.8	61.7	71.9	66.1	67-69	70-72	68-70
Milk, all at farm, (\$ per cwt.)	9.71	10.20	10.07	10.50	11.57	10.58	11.87	11.53	11.80-12.20	12.90-13.20	12.00-12.30
Livestock prices received by farmers (1967=100)	175	196	216	221	234	217	263	265	262	-	250-262

¹ Forecast. ² Change from year-earlier. ³ Does not add due to rounding of quarterly data. ⁴ Weighted average. ⁵ 8-16 pound young hens. ⁶ Range.

Dairy:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Milk production:										
Total milk (mil. lb.)	120,269	122,698	121,928	11,851	10,035	9,379	10,555	10,609	11,175	10,982
Milk per cow (lb.)	10,879	11,181	11,240	1,004	925	867	979	987	1,040	1,023
Number of milk cows (thou.)	11,055	10,974	10,848	10,808	10,848	10,819	10,779	10,748	10,744	10,735
Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin,										
3.5% fat (\$/cwt.) ¹	8.48	8.58	9.57	9.26	10.55	10.52	10.59	10.63	10.67	10.76
Price of 16% dairy ration (\$/ton)	141	140	138	140	147	150	149	149	150	152
Milk-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	1.37	1.39	1.53	1.43	1.61	1.59	1.58	1.56	1.53	1.51
Stocks, beginning										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	3,844	5,708	8,626	10,206	8,730	8,709	8,868	8,618	8,907	9,782
Commercial (mil. lb.)	3,719	5,299	4,916	5,454	4,475	4,659	4,875	4,864	5,140	5,830
Government (mil. lb.)	124	410	3,710	5,421	4,254	4,050	3,994	3,754	3,767	3,952
Imports, total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	1,943	1,968	2,305	134	175	81	128	132	153	n.a.
USDA net removals:										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	1,236	6,080	2,743	561.8	194.3	40.8	2.7	284.5	573.5	206.1
Butter:										
Production (mil. lb.)	978.6	1,085.6	994.3	85.1	97.4	86.6	89.3	92.4	98.6	n.a.
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	10.9	47.1	184.9	264.6	206.9	208.6	214.7	209.5	216.5	237.5
Wholesale price, Grade A Chi. (cts./lb.)	92.0	98.4	109.8	106.7	111.3	111.3	114.1	120.7	121.8	121.8
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	39.4	221.8	112.0	20.6	9.3	2.0	0	13.6	26.8	8.8
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	919.0	859.8	903.5	77.5	82.6	78.3	86.3	74.8	60.3	n.a.
American cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,048.8	2,043.1	2,074.2	208.0	173.8	166.0	185.3	192.0	210.6	n.a.
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	307.8	411.4	422.1	409.0	378.8	376.0	379.6	367.9	378.0	414.3
Wholesale price, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	96.3	96.8	107.1	102.6	119.5	118.6	119.7	121.3	121.1	121.8
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	38.0	148.2	39.7	13.6	0	4.3	0	4.5	1.7	2.2
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	1,920.9	1,958.8	2,064.7	164.3	169.2	157.7	191.3	177.1	173.0	n.a.
Other Cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,271.4	1,315.5	1,445.1	128.8	115.0	110.1	137.7	125.7	129.1	n.a.
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	60.8	67.1	64.0	69.3	78.4	75.2	78.4	76.9	75.7	79.7
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	1,458.0	1,512.3	1,655.1	128.8	129.2	113.1	149.0	141.6	139.5	n.a.
Nonfat dry milk:										
Production (mil. lb.)	926.2	1,106.6	920.4	114.9	55.1	54.9	76.1	87.8	104.8	n.a.
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	468.9	485.4	677.9	688.1	585.1	560.0	549.0	524.0	518.1	525.0
Wholesale price, avg. manf. (cts./lb.)	63.4	66.5	71.4	71.1	76.4	76.6	77.2	78.8	79.4	n.a.
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	157.1	461.7	285.0	54.0	3.2	1.1	.8	21.3	44.8	49.8
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	719.2	682.2	658.4	53.3	55.3	50.6	65.0	33.3	34.1	n.a.
Frozen dessert Production (mil. gal.)⁴	1,154.0	1,167.6	1,170.4	127.6	74.3	76.9	99.3	97.2	108.6	n.a.

¹ Manufacturing grade milk. ² Pounds of 16% protein ration equal in value to 1 pound of milk. ³ Milk equivalent, fat-solids basis. ⁴ Domestic sales exceeded purchases.

⁵ Less than 50,000 pounds. ⁶ Ice cream, ice milk, and sherbet. n.a. not available.

Poultry and eggs:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Eggs										
Farm production (mil.)	64,520	64,886	67,155	5,454	5,871	5,271	5,884	5,686	5,803	5,574
Average number of layers on farms (mil.)	274	275	281	276	291	290	288	285	282	280
Rate of lay (eggs per layer)	235	236	239	19.8	20.2	18.2	20.4	19.9	20.6	19.9
Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) ¹	70.3	63.3	61.7	50.6	72.5	68.0	75.1	69.6	62.6	66.1
Price of laying feed (\$/ton)	151	152	152	157	157	159	162	163	163	166
Egg-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	7.8	7.3	6.9	5.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.7
Stocks, beginning of period:										
Shell (thou. cases)	22	28	39	29	38	22	18	24	19	27
Frozen (mil. lb.)	36.3	26.1	29.7	22.2	25.3	25.6	24.5	21.1	21.8	21.6
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.)	492	502	492	45.6	39.9	39.5	49.4	52.6	55.7	47.3
Broilers										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	8,987	9,227	9,883	874.9	897.3	749.1	905.0	889.8	1,013.5	—
Wholesale price, 9-city, (cts./lb.)	40.2	40.8	44.5	50.7	45.8	49.2	47.5	47.5	49.4	46.1
Price of broiler grower feed (\$/ton)	168	171	169	174	175	179	184	185	184	18.6
Broiler-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8
Stocks, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	22.3	32.9	29.4	19.8	20.1	17.9	17.7	18.3	16.3	16.8
Average weekly placements of broiler chicks, 21 States (mil.)	63.6	66.7	71.0	76.9	73.9	74.4	79.0	82.5	83.4	84.3
Turkeys										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	1,950	1,892	1,983	189.5	99.3	77.2	95.0	112.3	157.3	—
Wholesale price, New York, 8-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.)	48.7	54.0	66.7	63.6	72.9	67.6	70.0	68.6	65.2	64.7
Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton)	174	184	182	186	189	194	198	200	201	203
Turkey-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9
Stocks, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	195.2	203.4	167.9	103.9	175.1	170.9	155.6	135.8	128.9	152.9
Poults hatched (mil.)	149.5	148.4	158.1	—	13.8	15.6	20.1	21.0	21.8	19.9

¹ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers. ² Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight.

Meat animals:

	Annual			1978						
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Cattle on feed (7-States)										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	8,537	8,213	8,927	8,013 ²	9,226	8,729	8,214	7,948	7,668	7,698
Placed on feed (thou. head) ³	18,976 ⁴	20,809	22,597	1,779	1,589	1,305	1,610	1,475	1,851	1,543
Marketings (thou. head)	18,187	18,701	20,301	1,657	1,888	1,650	1,695	1,535	1,603	1,521
Other disappearance (thou. head)	1,133	1,383	1,997	153	198	170	181	220	218	158
Beef steer-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) ⁵	15.2	19.9	24.8	23.8	28.4	30.3	32.7	33.2	30.8	26.4
Hog-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) ⁵	16.5	20.2	22.9	20.6	24.5	25.4	22.8	19.9	18.1	15.2
Commercial slaughter (thou. head)⁶										
Cattle	42,654	41,856	39,552	3,260	3,304	2,736	2,852	2,533	2,792	2,715
Steers	18,879	19,342	18,526	1,542	1,715	1,444	1,497	1,335	1,486	1,466
Heifers	12,158	11,748	11,758	923	948	774	799	699	773	766
Cows	10,619	9,864	8,470	723	588	471	508	453	480	434
Bulls and stags	998	902	798	72	53	47	48	46	53	49
Calves	5,350	5,517	4,170	318	296	240	272	223	214	193
Sheep and lambs	6,714	6,356	5,369	457	402	364	444	444	434	385
Hogs	73,784	77,303	77,315	6,027	6,696	5,947	7,397	7,237	7,564	6,940
Commercial production (mil. lb.)										
Beef	25,667	24,986	24,010	1,962	2,069	1,700	1,778	1,586	1,765	1,724
Veal	813	794	600	47	41	35	38	33	33	32
Lamb and mutton	361	341	300	25	23	22	27	25	25	21
Pork	12,488	13,051	13,209	1,047	1,147	1,001	1,251	1,237	1,309	1,213
Market prices	Dol. per 100 pounds									
Slaughter cattle:										
Choice steers, Omaha	39.11	40.38	52.34	55.38	60.35	64.88	71.04	75.00	73.99	68.53
Utility cows, Omaha	25.31	25.32	36.79	37.61	47.33	50.81	52.94	57.00	55.51	50.60
Choice vealers, S. St. Paul	45.18	48.19	69.24	73.28	80.73	91.48	97.50	104.56	110.35	99.25
Feeder cattle:										
Choice, Kansas City, 600-700 lb.	39.40	40.19	58.78	58.56	75.29	80.26	87.25	89.98	88.32	82.19
Slaughter hogs:										
Barrows and gilts, No. 1&2, Omaha ⁴	44.70	42.10	49.54	49.06	53.40	55.15	49.75	45.82	44.54	41.10
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets	43.11	41.07	48.49	48.31	52.13	54.42	49.38	45.04	43.79	40.29
Feeder pigs:										
S. Mo. 40-50 lb. (per head)	36.54	35.42	48.16	45.36	42.26	52.54	53.14	50.84	40.89	30.11
Slaughter sheep and lambs:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	49.87	54.28	65.33	61.44	73.80	69.12	64.00	78.62	73.20	68.83
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	17.69	19.19	28.97	25.50	36.90	37.62	43.75	42.12	32.85	28.88
Feeder lambs:										
Choice, San Angelo	51.28	55.12	75.61	68.75	86.30	84.50	84.25	89.75	76.15	71.12
Wholesale meat prices, Midwest⁷										
Choice steer beef, 600-700 lb.	60.99	62.69	80.43	85.95	93.57	97.47	104.59	108.61	108.64	103.56
Canner and Cutter cow beef	52.00	51.58	74.61	73.53	100.05	102.28	105.20	104.26	107.34	102.60
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	86.45	83.04	95.99	100.54	110.78	108.10	94.98	95.11	92.06	97.16
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	65.27	54.19	62.50	56.87	60.23	62.53	54.46	51.88	46.57	42.25
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	79.79	76.50	86.37	77.45	83.58	86.27	89.82	76.47	72.29	68.77

	Annual			1978				1979		
	1976	1977	1978	I	II	III	IV	I	I	III
Cattle on feed (23-States):										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	12,328	11,948	12,811	12,811	11,741	10,924	11,347	12,681	11,074	10,309
Placed on feed (thou. head) ²	25,508	27,651	29,077	6,490	6,558	7,352	8,677	5,876	6,113	—
Marketings (thou. head)	24,170	24,853	26,649	8,771	6,621	6,523	6,734	6,770	6,110	—
Other disappearance (thou. head)	1,718	1,935	2,558	789	754	406	609	713	768	—
Hogs and pigs (14-States):⁴										
Inventory (thou. head) ¹	41,855	47,120	48,308	48,308	44,680	47,205	49,300	51,220	50,935	55,540
Breeding (thou. head) ¹	6,368	6,788	7,324	7,324	6,946	7,450	7,463	8,095	8,333	8,696
Market (thou. head) ¹	35,487	40,332	40,984	40,984	37,734	39,755	41,837	43,125	42,602	46,844
Farrowings (thou. head)	9,996	10,362	10,609	2,285	2,870	2,658	2,796	2,660	3,486	3,107
Pig crop (thou. head)	72,580	74,161	75,564	15,626	20,716	19,195	20,027	18,266	24,994	—

¹ Beginning of period. ² Other disappearance excluded in 1973; not comparable with 1974 and 1975. ³ Bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds liveweight. ⁴ 220-240 lb. Beginning in January 230-240 lb. ⁵ Prior to Oct. 1975, Chicago. ⁶ Quarters are Dec. preceding year-Feb. (I), Mar-May (II), June-Aug (III), and Sept-Nov (IV). ⁷ Intentions. ⁸ Classes estimated.

Wool:

	Annual			1978						
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
U.S. wool price, Boston ¹ (cts./lb.)	182	183	189	192	202	202	206	220	220	218
Imported wool price, Boston ² (cts./lb.)	214	224	230	234	235	246	261	268	270	270
U.S. mill consumption, scoured										
Apparel wool (thou. lb.)	106,629	95,485	102,246	7,677	10,094	8,230	8,910	9,975	8,532	n.a.
Carpet wool (thou. lb.)	15,117	12,526	13,009	979	1,396	1,056	849	857	814	n.a.

¹ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2 1/2" and up. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Territory fine, good French combing and staple. ² Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Australian 64's, type 78, including duty (25.5 cents). Prior to January 1976 reported as: Australian 64's combing, excluding duty. n.a. Not available.

Supply and Utilization: Crops and Livestock

Supply and utilization of major crops¹

	Domestic measure ²				Metric measure ²			
	1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80		1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80	
			Projected	Probable variability*			Projected	Probable variability*
Wheat:								
		Mil. acres				Mil. hectares		
Area								
Planted	75.1	66.1	71.2	—	30.3	26.8	—	—
Harvested	66.5	56.8	62.3	—	26.8	22.9	—	—
		Bu. per acre				Metric tons per hectare		
Yield per harvested unit	30.6	31.6	33.8	—	2.2	—	—	—
		Mil. bu.				Mil. metric tons		
Beginning stocks	1,112	1,177	922	—	30.3	32.0	25.1	—
Production	2,036	1,799	2,101	+70 to -70	55.4	49.0	57.2	—
Imports	2	1	2	—	.1	.1	—	—
Supply, total	3,150	2,977	3,025	+70 to -70	85.7	81.1	82.3	—
Domestic	849	861	865	+55 to -55	23.1	23.4	23.5	—
Exports	1,124	1,194	1,300	+100 to -100	30.6	32.5	35.4	—
Use, total	1,973	2,055	2,165	+125 to -125	53.7	55.9	58.9	—
Ending stocks	1,177	926	860	+125 to -125	32.0	25.1	23.4	—
		Dol. per bu.				Dol. per metric ton		
Price received by farmers	2.33	³ 2.94	3.50-4.25	—	86	³ 108	129-156	—
Price, Kansas City, No. 1 HRW	2.72	3.38	—	—	100	124	—	—
				Projected*				
Rice:			Alt. I	Alt. II				
		Mil. acres				Mil. hectares		
Area								
Allotment	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	.73	.73	—	—
Planted	2.26	3.08	3.07	3.07	.91	1.23	—	—
Harvested	2.25	3.06	3.05	3.05	.91	1.23	—	—
		Lb. per acre				Metric tons per hectare		
Yield per harvested unit	4,412	4,505	4,775	4,250	4.94	5.06	—	—
		Mil. cwt.				Mil. metric tons		
Beginning stocks	40.5	27.4	39.6	39.6	1.8	1.2	1.8	—
Production	99.2	137.8	146.0	130.0	4.5	6.3	6.3	—
Imports	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supply, total	139.8	165.2	185.6	169.6	6.3	7.5	8.1	—
Domestic	37.8	44.6	48.5	44.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	—
Exports	72.8	81.0	83.0	91.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	—
Use, total	110.6	125.6	131.5	135.5	5.0	5.7	6.0	—
Ending stocks	27.4	39.6	54.1	34.1	1.2	1.8	2.1	—
Difference unaccounted	+1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Dol. per cwt.				Dol. per metric ton		
Price received by farmers	9.49	³ 7.72	7.50-8.00	9.25-9.75	209	³ 170	171-209	—
Price, long-grain milled, S.W. La.	21.30	⁴ 18.13	—	—	470	⁴ 340	—	—
Feed grains: ⁵								
		Mil. acres				Mil. hectares		
Area								
Planted	128.9	122.6	117.6	—	—	—	—	—
Harvested	108.0	104.3	100.2	—	—	—	—	—
		Metric tons per acre				Metric tons per hectare		
Yield per harvested unit	1.88	2.08	2.02	—	—	—	—	—
		Mil. short tons				Mil. metric tons		
Beginning stocks	—	—	—	—	29.9	41.2	46.8	—
Production	—	—	—	—	203.4	217.3	202.1	+17 to -17
Imports	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.2	—
Supply, total	—	—	—	—	233.6	258.8	249.1	—
Feed	—	—	—	—	117.3	132.7	132.5	+9 to -9
Food, seed, and industrial uses	—	—	—	—	18.8	19.7	20.2	—
Domestic, total	—	—	—	—	136.1	152.4	152.7	+9 to -9
Exports	—	—	—	—	56.3	59.8	69.7	+5 to -5
Use, total	—	—	—	—	192.4	212.0	222.4	+12 to -12
Ending stocks	—	—	—	—	41.2	46.8	26.7	+8 to -8

See footnotes at end of table.

Supply and utilization of major crops¹—Continued

Domestic measure ²				Metric measure ²				
1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80		1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80		
		Projected	Probable variability ³			Alt. I	Alt. II	
Corn:								
Mil. acres				Mil. hectares				
83.6	79.7	79.8	—	33.5	31.8	—	—	
70.9	70.0	69.5	—	28.3	27.6	—	—	
Bu. per acre				Metric tons per hectare				
90.7	101.2	95.8	—	5.71	6.03	—	—	
Mil. bu.				Mil. metric tons				
884	1,104	1,312	—	22.5	28.0	33.3	—	
6,425	7,082	6,663	+535 to -535	163.2	179.9	169.2	—	
3	1	1	—	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	—	
7,312	8,187	7,976	—	185.7	207.9	202.6	—	
3,709	4,200	4,250	+300 to -300	94.2	106.7	107.9	—	
551	575	590	—	14.0	14.6	15.0	—	
4,260	4,775	4,840	+300 to -300	108.2	121.3	122.8	—	
1,948	2,100	2,400	+150 to -150	49.5	53.3	61.0	—	
6,208	6,875	7,240	+400 to -400	157.7	174.6	183.9	—	
1,104	1,312	736	+200 to -200	28.0	33.3	18.7	—	
Dol. per bu.				Dol. per metric ton				
2.02	³ 2.20	2.60-3.00	—	80	³ 87	102.118	—	
2.26	⁴ 2.42	—	—	88.97	⁴ 95.27	—	—	
				Projected ⁴				
Alt. I				Alt. II				
Mil. acres				Mil. hectares				
58.8	64.0	71.7	71.7	23.8	25.9	29.0	29.0	
57.6	63.0	70.6	70.6	23.3	25.5	28.6	28.6	
Bu. per acre				Metric tons per hectare				
30.6	29.2	30.2	27.4	2.06	1.96	2.03	1.84	
Mil. bu.				Mil. metric tons				
103	161	150	150	2.8	4.4	4.1	4.1	
1,762	1,843	2,130	1,935	48.0	50.2	58.0	52.7	
1,865	2,004	2,280	2,085	50.8	54.5	62.1	56.7	
927	1,020	1,115	1,005	25.2	27.8	30.3	27.4	
700	770	750	850	19.1	21.2	20.4	23.1	
77	79	85	85	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	
1,704	1,869	1,950	1,940	46.4	50.9	53.1	52.8	
161	150	330	145	4.4	4.1	9.0	3.9	
Dol. per bu.				Dol. per metric ton				
5.88	³ 6.75	5.75-6.25	8-10	2.16	³ 248	211-230	294-367	
6.11	⁴ 7.04	—	—	224.50	⁴ 25.87	—	—	
Mil. lb.				Thou. metric tons				
771	729	1,000	1,000	350	331	454	454	
10,288	11,171	12,155	10,955	4,667	5,067	5,514	4,969	
11,059	11,900	13,155	11,955	5,016	5,398	5,967	5,423	
8,273	8,700	9,450	9,000	3,753	3,946	4,287	4,082	
2,057	2,200	2,000	1,600	933	998	907	726	
10,330	10,900	11,450	10,600	4,686	4,944	5,194	4,808	
729	1,000	1,705	1,355	331	454	773	615	
Cts. per lb.				Cts. per kilogram				
24.6	27	22-24	28-30	542	59.5	485-529	617-661	
228	243	268	268	207	220	243	243	
22,371	24,225	26,482	23,867	20,295	21,977	24,024	21,652	
22,599	24,468	26,750	24,135	20,501	22,197	24,267	21,895	

See footnotes at end of table.

	Domestic measure ²				Metric measure ²			
	1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80 projected ^a		1977/78	1978/79 estimated	1979/80 projected ^a	
			Alt. I	Alt. II			Alt. I	Alt. II
Soybean meal:								
			Thou. short tons				Thou. metric tons	
Domestic	16,276	17,600	19,850	17,300	14,765	15,966	18,008	15,694
Exports	6,080	6,600	6,250	6,650	5,516	5,987	5,670	6,033
Use, total	22,356	24,200	26,100	23,950	20,281	21,954	23,678	21,727
Ending stocks	243	268	650	185	220	243	590	168
			Dol. per short ton				Dol. per metric ton	
Price, bulk, Decatur, 44%	164.20	190.00	170-180	250-270 ¹	204	209	187-198	276-298
Cotton:⁷								
			Mil. acres				Mil. hectares	
Area								
Planted	13.7	13.4	13.9	13.9	5.54	5.41	5.63	5.63
Harvested	13.3	12.4	12.9	12.8	5.37	5.00	5.22	5.18
			Lb. per acre				Metric tons per hectare	
Yield per harvested unit	520	421	530	450	.58	.47	.59	.50
			Mil. 480-lb. bales				Mil. metric tons	
Beginning stocks ⁸	2.9	5.3	3.7	3.7	.64	1.16	.81	.81
Production	14.4	10.9	14.2	12.0	3.13	2.36	3.09	2.61
Supply, total ⁹	17.3	16.2	17.9	15.7	3.77	3.53	3.90	3.42
Mill use	6.5	6.3	6.5	5.5	1.42	1.36	1.42	1.20
Exports	5.5	6.3	5.0	7.0	1.19	1.38	1.09	1.52
Use, total	12.0	12.6	11.5	12.5	2.61	2.74	2.50	2.72
Difference unaccounted ¹⁰	(⁶)	.1	.1	.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Ending stocks	⁶ 5.3	⁶ 3.7	6.5	3.3	⁶ 1.16	⁶ .81	1.42	.72
			Cts. per lb.				Cts. per kilogram	
Price received by farmers	52.3	¹¹ 58.8	—	—	1.15	¹¹ 1.30	—	—
Price, SLM, 1-1/16 in., spot	52.7	⁶ 61.6	—	—	114.7	⁶ 134.0	—	—

¹ Marketing Year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, and oats, August 1 for cotton and rice, September 1 for soybeans, and October 1 for corn, sorghum, and soybean oil and meal. ² Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.)=2,471 acres, and 1 metric ton=2,204.622 pounds. 36,7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39,3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 49,9296 bushels of barley, 69,8944 bushels of oats, 22,046 cwt. of rice, and 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. ³ Season average estimate. ⁴ Average for beginning of marketing year through June 1979. ⁵ Corn, sorghum, oats, and barley. ⁶ Less than 0.05. ⁷ Upland and extra long staple. ⁸ Based on Census Bureau data. ⁹ Includes imports. ¹⁰ Difference between ending stocks based on Census Bureau data and preceding season's supply less distribution. ¹¹ Average to January 1, 1979.

*Reflects the "root mean square error" and/or "standard error of estimate" from trend and judgement. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that the outcome will fall within the indicated ranges.

Crops and Products

Feed grains:

	Marketing Year ¹			1978						
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Wholesale Prices²										
Corn, No. 2 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.)	2.75	2.30	2.26	2.51	2.29	2.35	2.42	2.53	2.66	2.83
Sorghum, No. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	4.46	3.49	3.54	3.82	3.71	3.73	3.77	3.81	3.92	4.41
Barley, feed, Minneapolis (\$/bu.)	2.38	2.35	1.68	1.84	1.71	1.69	1.86	1.89	1.96	2.16
Barley, malting, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ²	3.52	3.13	2.27	2.39	2.30	2.33	2.46	2.59	2.73	2.80
Exports:										
Corn (mil. bu.)	1,711	1,684	1,948	215	131	125	170	188	199	—
Feed grains (mil. metric tons) ³	50.0	50.6	56.3	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	—
	Marketing Year ¹			1977						
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May p
Corn:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	361	399	884	884	5,503	3,877	2,837	1,104	6,199	4,421
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. bu.)	3,592	3,587	3,697	1,266	1,083	568	792	1,397	1,223	695
Food, seed, ind. (mil. bu.)	490	513	548	123	129	102	197	137	130	108
Feed grains:⁴										
Stocks, beginning (mil. metric tons)	15.3	17.2	29.9	43.4	170.9	120.3	88.5	52.7	190.4	135.1
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. metric tons)	116.1	112.6	117.3	39.1	33.9	17.4	26.9	44.0	38.3	21.0
Food, seed, ind. (mil. metric tons)	17.1	17.9	18.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	6.5	4.5	4.5	3.7

¹ Beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum; June 1 for oats and barley. ² No. 3 or better, 65% or better Plump beginning October 1977. ³ Aggregated data for corn, sorghum, oats, and barley. p Preliminary.

¹Food grains:

	Marketing year ¹			1978	1979					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Wholesale prices:										
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) ²	3.74	2.88	2.72	3.12	3.42	3.50	3.52	3.53	3.64	4.17
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ²	3.74	2.96	2.66	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.18	3.29	3.62	4.23
Flour, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	9.25	7.21	6.60	7.23	7.55	7.78	8.18	8.12	8.80	9.08
Flour, Minneapolis (\$/cwt.)	10.41	8.34	7.34	8.10	7.81	8.04	8.31	8.30	9.01	9.29
Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt.) ³	17.20	14.60	21.30	21.50	16.30	16.75	18.60	21.50	21.50	21.50
Wheat:										
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,173	950	1,124	1,194	73	72	80	81	86	—
Mill grind (mil. bu.)	602	628	616	52	51	48	52	50	55	—
Wheat flour production (mil. cwt.)	268	279	275	23	23	22	23	22	25	—

	Marketing Year ¹			1977	1978				1979	
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May
Wheat:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	435	665	1,112	2,400	1,994	1,528	1,177	2,137	1,632	1,225
Domestic use:										
Food (mil. bu.)	588	588	586	154	146	94	192	154	147	99
Feed and seed (mil. bu.) ⁴	134	160	264	28	42	19	154	43	36	37
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,173	950	1,124	225	279	238	493	309	224	168

¹ Beginning June 1 for wheat and August 1 for rice. ² Ordinary protein. ³ Long-grain, milled basis. ⁴ Feed use approximated by residual

Vegetables:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Wholesale prices:										
Potatoes, white, f.o.b. East (\$/cwt.)	5.90	5.52	5.20	11.62	5.02	4.95	5.29	5.50	4.22	4.50
Iceberg lettuce (\$/ctn.) ¹	3.57	3.23	5.10	6.95	9.10	10.20	5.92	5.82	3.03	3.18
Tomatoes (\$/ctn.) ¹	6.44	7.21	6.65	7.46	8.34	8.39	9.57	11.40	8.60	8.59
Wholesale price index, 10 canned										
veg. (1967=100)	160	170	175	170	186	188	190	190	190.4	190.1
Grower price index, fresh commercial										
veg. 9(1967=100)	173	197	212	242	265	299	255	210	204	204

¹ Std. carton 24's, f.o.b. shipping point. ² 2 layers, 5 x 6-6 x 6, f.o.b. Fla.-Cal.

Fruit:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Wholesale Price indexes:										
Fresh fruit (1967=100)	160.4	177.5	217.6	214.8	201.0	219.9	226.4	238.0	230.7	232.9
Dried fruit (1967=100)	234.9	338.4	355.3	292.0	579.3	579.7	578.6	578.6	577.5	578.6
Canned fruit and juice (1967=100)	174.4	190.4	213.9	210.3	231.7	233.1	234.3	236.3	237.1	238.3
Frozen fruit and juice (1967=100)	156.2	196.5	232.0	229.9	246.2	246.4	246.4	246.5	246.5	246.5
F.o.b. shipping point prices:										
Apples, Yakima Valley (\$/ctn.) ^{1 2}	7.46	9.11	n.a.	n.a.	10.13	10.25	10.80	10.50	10.26	10.25
Pears, Yakima Valley (\$/box) ^{2 3}	7.35	6.94	n.a.	n.a.	9.13	10.11	10.66	13.40	16.59	n.a.
Oranges, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	6.72	7.44	10.72	10.31	12.23	12.92	12.59	11.98	12.19	14.72
Grapefruit, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	5.76	6.27	6.46	7.10	6.56	6.96	7.32	7.87	9.22	11.13
Stocks, beginning:										
Fresh apples (mil. lb.)	⁴ 2,569.3	⁴ 2,249.0	⁴ 2,138.0	185.7	2,596.6	2,061.7	1,535.2	1,049.2	676.4	351.4
Fresh pears (mil. lb.)	⁴ 162.3	⁴ 211.6	⁴ 162.1	.1	195.3	133.7	83.9	49.2	22.2	5.0
Frozen fruit (mil. lb.)	⁴ 558.3	⁴ 538.9	⁴ 607.8	385.4	518.0	481.0	454.1	397.1	368.7	360.3
Frozen fruit juices (mil. lb.)	⁴ 967.0	⁴ 844.1	⁴ 613.0	1,137.9	714.0	1,000.4	1,255.7	1,281.9	1,332.0	1,438.5

¹ Red Delicious, Washington extra fancy, carton tray pack, 80-125's. ² D'Anjou pears, Washington wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 90-135's. ³ Control atmosphere. ⁴ Stocks as of January 1 of year listed. n.a.=not available.

Cotton:

	Marketing year ¹			1978	1979					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) ²	58.0	70.9	52.7	57.4	61.5	60.6	58.7	58.1	60.9	63.4
Northern Europe prices:										
Index (cts./lb.) ³	65.3	81.7	70.6	71.4	77.0	76.1	75.3	73.5	75.2	76.2
U.S., SM 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) ⁴	71.4	82.4	66.0	72.4	76.0	75.3	74.3	72.9	76.5	77.1
U.S. mill consumption (thou. bales)	7,227.7	6,674.4	6,462.5	600.0	627.8	490.2	526.7	608.4	502.5	—
Exports (thou. bales)	3,311.3	4,783.6	5,484.1	556.0	544.2	609.7	605.7	639.6	573.2	—

¹ Beginning August 1. ² Average spot market. ³ Liverpool Outlook "A" index; average of five lowest priced of 10 selected growths. ⁴ Memphis territory growths.

Fats and oils:

	Marketing year ¹			1978	1979					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Soybeans:										
Wholesale price, No. 1 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.)	5.25	7.36	6.11	6.79	6.85	7.28	7.47	7.30	7.16	7.68
Crushings (mil. bu.)	865.1	790.2	927.7	72.4	90.6	81.5	89.0	83.3	86.9	—
Processing margin (\$/bu.) ²	.16	.19	.29	.25	.32	.32	.16	.30	.37	—
Exports (mil. bu.)	555.1	564.1	723.4	63.4	77.0	53.2	83.5	67.7	47.0	—
Soybean oil:										
Wholesale price, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.)	18.3	23.9	23.8	26.8	25.8	27.3	26.9	26.7	27.8	—
Production (mil. lb.)	9,629.8	8,577.9	10,291.4	795.1	989.1	902.3	982.2	939.6	964.3	—
Domestic disappearance (mil. lb.)	7,906.1	7,454.4	8,192.4	617.8	781.5	613.8	714.4	758.3	794.8	—
Exports (mil. lb.)	975.8	1,547.5	2,137.1	162.6	232.2	277.9	206.5	198.2	110.4	—
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	560.6	1,250.6	766.6	828.7	970.6	932.2	942.8	1,004.2	987.3	1,046.4
Soybean meal:										
Wholesale price, 44% protein, Decatur (\$/ton)	147.77	199.80	161.87	169.75	184.90	190.90	194.60	190.65	188.00	—
Production (thou. ton)	20,754.2	18,488.1	22,398.9	1,725.2	2,158.3	1,954.8	2,121.6	1,989.0	2,033.8	—
Domestic disappearance (thou. ton)	15,551.6	14,000.8	16,287.2	1,256.6	2,025.6	1,436.1	1,204.7	1,455.1	1,607.3	—
Exports (thou. ton)	5,144.8	4,559.2	7,542.7	544.6	658.9	526.5	903.7	507.4	453.6	—
Stocks, beginning (thou. ton)	358.3	354.9	228.3	508.9	289.1	242.2	225.0	238.2	264.7	237.6
Margarine, wholesale price, Chicago (cts./lb.)	37.9	31.4	39.1	47.4	48.4	49.7	50.5	49.8	50.5	50.5

¹ Beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soy meal and oil; calendar year 1974, 1975, and 1976 for margarine. ² Spot basis, Illinois shipping points.

Sugar:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Wholesale price, N.Y. (\$/cwt.) ¹	13.31	² 10.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. deliveries (thou. short tons) ^{1 2}	10,856	11,207	⁴ 10,841	³ 1,028	835	771	960	808	⁴ 880	⁴ 916

¹ Raw value. ² Excludes Hawaii. ³ Ten month average. ⁴ Preliminary.

Tobacco:

	Annual			1978	1979				
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Prices at auctions:									
Flue-cured (cts./lb.) ¹	110.4	117.6	135.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Burley (cts./lb.) ¹	114.2	120.0	131.0	n.a.	129.2	126.0	123.0	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic consumption ²									
Cigarettes (bil.)	617.9	592.0	³ 614.2	58.3	55.5	48.6	58.8	48.4	53.2
Large cigars (mil.)	5,265	4,874	³ 4,605	436.7	251.2	336.9	428.0	335.9	395.5

¹ Crop year July-June for flue-cured, October-September for burley. ² Taxable removals. ³ Subject to revision.

Coffee:

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978 p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June p
Composite green price, N.Y. (cts./lb.)	142.48	256.38	162.32	169.82	139.42	130.61	135.55	142.60	151.31	191.21
Imports, green bean equivalent (mil. lb.) ¹	2,717	1,974	2,448	173	249	186	221	280	208	*190
	Annual			1978			1979			
	1976	1977	1978	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul-Sep p
Roastings (mil. lb.) ²	2,519	1,892	2,156	591	470	500	595	616	*530	*450

¹Green and processed coffee. ²Instant soluble and roasted coffee. p Preliminary. *Forecast.

General Economic Data

Gross national product and related data

	Annual			1977		1978				1979	
	1976	1977	1978	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	IIp
\$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
Gross national product ¹	1,702.2	1,899.5	2,127.6	1,930.5	1,971.3	2,011.3	2,104.2	2,159.6	2,236.2	2,292.1	2,327.2
Personal consumption expenditures	1,089.9	1,210.0	1,350.9	1,220.6	1,259.7	1,287.2	1,331.2	1,369.3	1,415.4	1,454.2	1,474.2
Durable goods	157.4	178.8	200.3	178.9	186.4	185.3	200.3	203.5	212.1	213.8	207.3
Nondurable goods	443.9	481.3	530.6	483.0	499.2	505.9	521.8	536.7	558.1	571.1	578.7
Clothing and shoes	75.9	82.4	91.2	82.8	87.9	85.4	89.9	92.7	96.8	95.5	97.3
Food and beverages	227.1	246.7	271.7	248.0	254.4	260.6	267.7	274.5	283.9	292.9	293.5
Services	488.5	549.8	619.8	558.7	574.1	596.0	609.1	629.1	645.1	669.3	688.2
Gross private domestic investment	243.0	303.3	351.5	315.7	316.9	327.0	352.3	356.2	370.5	373.8	391.3
Fixed investment	233.0	281.3	329.1	288.2	298.5	304.1	326.5	336.1	349.8	354.6	360.0
Nonresidential	164.9	189.4	221.1	193.2	198.6	203.7	218.8	225.9	236.1	243.4	247.1
Residential	68.1	91.9	108.0	95.0	99.9	100.5	107.7	110.2	113.7	111.2	112.8
Change in business inventories	10.0	21.9	22.3	27.5	18.5	22.8	25.8	20.0	20.6	19.1	31.4
Net exports of goods and services	8.0	-9.9	-10.3	-6.3	-18.1	-22.2	-7.6	-8.8	-4.5	4.0	-7.0
Exports	163.3	175.9	207.2	180.1	174.2	184.4	205.7	213.8	224.9	238.5	242.5
Imports	155.4	185.8	217.5	186.4	192.3	206.6	213.3	220.6	229.4	234.4	249.5
Government purchases of goods and services	361.3	396.2	435.6	400.5	412.8	419.4	428.3	440.9	453.8	460.1	468.7
Federal	129.7	144.4	152.6	145.6	151.2	150.9	148.2	152.3	159.0	163.8	162.9
State and local	231.6	251.8	283.0	254.9	261.6	268.5	280.1	288.6	294.8	296.5	305.8

1972 \$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Gross national product	1,273.0	1,340.5	1,399.2	1,353.9	1,361.3	1,367.8	1,395.2	1,407.3	1,426.6	1,430.6	1,418.8
Personal consumption expenditures	820.6	861.7	900.8	863.7	880.9	882.7	894.8	905.3	920.3	921.8	913.5
Durable goods	126.6	138.2	146.7	138.2	142.4	139.3	147.8	147.5	152.1	150.2	143.8
Nondurable goods	321.5	332.7	343.3	332.1	340.0	337.3	339.4	344.7	351.9	348.1	342.7
Clothing and shoes	64.5	67.4	72.7	67.4	71.2	68.9	71.5	73.8	76.4	75.0	75.2
Food and beverages	159.9	166.5	167.1	166.4	168.7	167.8	165.5	166.6	168.6	167.2	164.7
Services	372.5	390.8	410.8	393.3	398.5	406.1	407.6	413.1	416.3	423.5	427.0
Gross private domestic investment	173.4	200.1	214.3	206.7	203.0	209.0	216.8	214.0	217.4	217.2	219.1
Fixed investment	166.8	186.9	200.2	190.1	191.7	192.5	201.2	201.8	205.5	204.9	202.3
Nonresidential	119.0	129.3	140.1	130.8	131.7	133.1	140.3	141.6	145.5	147.2	145.4
Residential	47.8	57.7	60.1	59.3	60.1	59.4	60.9	60.2	60.0	57.7	56.9
Change in business inventories	6.8	13.1	14.1	16.6	11.3	16.5	15.6	12.2	12.0	12.3	16.8
Net exports of goods and services	15.8	10.3	11.0	13.2	5.8	5.3	12.3	13.3	12.9	17.0	12.9
Exports	96.1	98.4	108.9	100.5	97.3	100.7	109.2	111.9	113.8	117.0	115.7
Imports	80.4	88.2	97.9	87.3	91.4	95.4	96.9	98.5	101.0	100.0	102.8
Government purchases of goods and services	263.3	268.5	273.2	270.3	271.5	270.7	271.3	274.7	276.0	274.7	273.4
Federal	96.4	100.6	98.8	101.8	101.8	99.9	96.6	98.5	99.3	101.1	98.5
State and local	166.9	167.9	174.6	168.5	169.8	170.9	174.7	176.2	176.6	173.6	174.9

New plant and equipment expenditures (\$ bil.)	120.49	135.80	153.09	140.38	138.11	144.25	150.76	155.41	163.96	165.94	170.30
Implicit price deflator for GNP (1972=100)	133.71	141.70	152.05	142.59	144.82	147.05	150.82	153.45	156.68	160.22	164.03

Disposable income (\$bil.)	1,184.5	1,305.1	1,458.4	1,323.2	1,361.2	1,395.0	1,437.3	1,476.5	1,524.8	1,572.2	1,601.7
Disposable income (1972 \$bil.)	891.8	929.5	972.6	936.3	951.6	956.6	966.1	976.2	991.5	996.6	992.5
Per capita disposable income (\$)	5,504	6,017	6,672	6,096	6,257	6,402	6,584	6,749	6,955	7,157	7,275
Per capita disposable income (1972 \$)	4,144	4,285	4,449	4,313	4,375	4,390	4,426	4,462	4,522	4,536	4,508

U.S. population, tot. incl. military abroad (mil.)	215.1	216.8	216.5	217.1	217.5	217.9	218.3	*218.8	219.2	219.6	220.1
Civilian population (mil.)	213.0	214.7	216.4	214.9	215.4	215.8	216.2	216.6	217.1	217.5	218.0

See footnotes at end of next table.

Selected monthly indicators

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Monthly data seasonally adjusted except as noted										
Industrial production, total ¹ (1967=100)	129.8	137.1	145.2	144.9	150.8	151.2	152.3	150.0p	151.8p	151.4p
Manufacturing (1967=100)	129.5	137.1	145.6	145.5	151.9	152.2	153.4	150.8p	153.0p	152.5p
Durable (1967=100)	121.7	129.5	139.3	139.0	146.0	146.2	147.5	143.9p	147.0p	146.3p
Nondurable (1967=100)	140.9	148.1	154.8	154.9	160.4	160.7	161.7	160.8p	161.9p	161.5p
Leading economic indicators ^{1, 2} (1967=100)	128.8	136.4	141.9	137.4	142.9	142.9	143.6	140.7p	141.2p	—
Employment ⁴ (mil. persons)	87.5	90.5	94.4	94.8	96.3	96.6	96.8	96.2	96.3	96.8
Unemployment rate ⁴ (%)	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Personal income ¹ (\$bil. annual rate)	1,381.6	1,531.6	1,717.4	1,704.2	1,834.3	1,851.4	1,872.1	1,881.2	1,893.6p	1,903.0p
Hourly earnings in manufacturing ^{4, 5} (\$)	5.22	5.67	6.17	6.07	6.49	6.52	6.55	6.54	6.62	6.65
Money stock (daily average) ² (\$bil.)	313.5	338.7	361.5	352.8	359.9	358.8	359.0	364.3	364.5	369.3p
Time and savings deposits (daily average) ² (\$bil.)	489.7	544.4	611.4	574.5	615.8	620.2	619.5	620.6	619.9	619.7p
Three-month Treasury bill rate ² (%)	4.989	5.265	7.221	6.707	9.351	9.265	9.457	9.493	9.579	9.045p
Aaa corporate bond yield (Moody's) ^{1, 7} (%)	8.43	8.02	8.73	8.76	9.25	9.26	9.37	9.38p	9.50	9.34p
Interest rate on new home mortgages ^{1, 8} (%)	8.99	9.01	9.54	9.46	10.18	10.20	10.30	10.36	10.47	10.66p
Housing starts, private (including farm) (thou.)	1,537.5	1,987.1	2,020.3	2,124	1,697	138.1	1,786	1,745p	1,830p	1,935p
Auto sales at retail, total ¹ (mil.)	10.1	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.0	11.4	12.6	11.1	11.2	9.6p
Business sales, total ¹ (\$bil.)	200.8	223.8	254.7	252.6	273.2	275.3	286.7	277.5	286.2p	—
Business inventories, total ¹ (\$bil.)	309.2	334.8	379.4	356.9	383.9	387.4	391.7	397.3	402.0p	—
Sales of all retail stores (\$bil.) ⁹	54.6	60.3	66.6	64.6	70.9	71.1	72.0	71.4	71.3p	70.6p
Durable goods stores (\$bil.)	18.1	20.7	23.2	22.0	25.3	25.0	25.4	24.6	24.6p	23.7p
Nondurable goods stores (\$bil.)	36.5	39.1	43.4	42.5	45.6	46.1	46.6	46.8	46.8p	46.9p
Food stores (\$bil.)	12.3	13.2	14.5	14.3	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.8p	16.0p
Eating and drinking places (\$bil.)	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.0p	6.0p
Apparel and accessory stores (\$bil.)	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3p	3.3p

¹ Department of Commerce. ² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ³ Composite index of 12 leading indicators. ⁴ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁵ Not seasonally adjusted. ⁶ December of the year listed. ⁷ Moody's Investors Service. ⁸ Federal Home Loan Bank Board. ⁹ Adjusted for seasonal variations, holidays, and trading day differences. p. Preliminary.

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Prices of principal U.S. agricultural trade products

	Annual			1978	1979					
	1976	1977	1978	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Export commodities:										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	3.65	2.85	3.56	3.52	3.81	3.93	3.88	3.85	3.98	4.55
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	2.91	2.49	2.66	2.81	2.76	2.78	2.84	2.89	2.93	3.13
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	2.73	2.30	2.48	2.58	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.64	2.81
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	6.07	7.38	7.04	7.25	7.40	7.77	7.98	7.74	7.63	8.09
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.)	18.05	23.69	25.79	26.87	25.76	27.30	26.90	26.70	27.80	27.41
Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton)	155.82	192.17	170.71	169.75	184.90	190.90	194.50	191.10	188.00	n.a.
Cotton, 10 market avg. spot (cts./lb.)	67.70	60.48	58.31	57.35	61.48	60.59	58.70	58.05	60.90	63.38
Tobacco, avg. price of auction (cts./lb.)	105.73	114.24	121.74	116.97	130.40	129.20	128.80	130.20	131.20	131.20
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston (\$/cwt.)	16.17	16.96	20.61	21.75	16.30	16.60	18.20	21.00	21.00	21.00
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.)	14.98	17.13	19.74	16.00	21.70	22.70	25.60	26.20	n.a.	n.a.
Import commodities:										
Coffee, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	1.42	2.41	1.66	1.72	1.35	1.28	1.31	1.39	1.50	1.86
Sugar, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	13.31	10.99	13.92	13.57	14.63	15.31	15.53	14.30	14.33	14.61
Cow meat, f.o.b. port of entry (cts./lb.)	71.69	68.42	97.17	90.20	127.93	133.22	137.50	143.00	136.43	124.30
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	39.59	41.59	50.19	49.24	54.60	57.59	63.00	66.90	65.66	67.88
Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.)94	1.72	1.53	1.35	1.63	1.56	1.49	1.43	1.47	1.52
Bananas, f.o.b. port of entry (\$/40-lb. box)	4.67	5.01	5.20	4.63	4.98	5.63	5.73	6.63	6.66	6.86
Canned Danish hams, ex-warehouse N.Y. (\$/lb.)	1.75	1.85	2.02	1.94	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.00

n.a. = not available.

U.S. agricultural exports

	October-May				May			
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1978	1979	1978	1979
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Animals, live, excl. poultry	—	—	70,991	92,498	—	—	7,202	6,927
Meat and preps., excl. poultry (mt)	269	260	435,352	547,687	34	31	61,736	72,143
Dairy products, excl. eggs	—	—	108,342	75,368	—	—	22,869	11,962
Poultry and poultry products	—	—	227,424	241,686	—	—	27,943	28,704
Grains and preparations	—	—	6,560,776	7,219,415	—	—	1,161,319	1,038,402
Wheat and wheat flour (mt)	19,717	18,608	2,361,787	2,607,267	3,384	2,262	432,152	330,075
Rice, milled (mt)	1,136	1,442	442,884	554,625	128	188	58,726	69,632
Feed grains (mt)	34,897	35,795	3,511,558	3,792,212	5,765	5,439	628,310	596,704
Other	—	—	244,547	265,311	—	—	42,131	41,991
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	815,034	987,795	—	—	95,278	122,659
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	430,090	522,473	—	—	67,115	65,844
Sugar and preps., incl. honey	—	—	47,219	48,016	—	—	5,687	7,418
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt)	38	52	118,702	179,850	5	6	16,741	23,084
Feeds and fodders	—	—	1,150,881	1,453,647	—	—	144,375	161,653
Protein meal (mt)	4,422	4,535	793,796	994,842	906	421	102,852	98,016
Beverages, excl. distilled alcoholic (hl)	85	126	4,464	7,576	19	21	818	1,415
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	196	231	802,405	1,037,846	16	19	63,779	79,524
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	578,896	934,770	—	—	72,126	122,905
Oilseeds	—	—	3,896,467	4,704,945	—	—	643,883	416,047
Soybeans (mt)	14,913	16,001	3,508,075	4,238,955	2,158	1,274	583,053	346,154
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	3	2	22,553	27,046	1	1	4,525	6,203
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	920	939	1,147,795	1,289,198	123	129	145,191	175,347
Fats, oils, and greases (mt)	880	856	368,520	444,411	96	80	43,188	43,864
Vegetable oils and waxes (mt)	1,018	1,022	619,999	701,068	124	87	82,730	64,089
Rubber and allied gums (mt)	9	11	11,683	12,554	2	2	1,651	2,113
Other	—	—	455,859	509,078	—	—	61,127	58,812
Total	—	—	17,873,442	21,036,926	—	—	2,729,283	2,509,136

¹ Less than 500. NOTE: 1 metric ton (mt) = 2,204.622 lb., 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters = 26.42008 gal.

U.S. agricultural exports by regions

Region ¹	October-May		May		Change from year-earlier	
	1977/78	1978/79	1978	1979	Oct-May 1978/79	May 1979
	\$ Mil.				Pct.	
Western Europe	5,964	6,831	740	657	+15	-11
Enlarged European Community	4,642	5,359	600	517	+15	-14
Other Western Europe	1,322	1,472	140	139	+11	-1
Eastern Europe and USSR	1,830	1,772	399	306	-3	-23
USSR	1,268	915	279	155	.28	-44
Eastern Europe	562	857	120	151	+52	+26
Asia	6,071	7,811	868	912	+29	+5
West Asia	770	934	137	139	+21	+1
South Asia	408	427	82	24	+5	-71
East and Southeast Asia, ex. Japan and China	1,889	2,375	260	334	+26	+28
Japan	2,852	3,414	375	369	+20	-2
China	152	661	14	45	+335	+221
Latin America and Caribbean	1,613	2,065	319	243	+28	-24
Brazil	247	264	73	20	+7	-73
Mexico	368	621	72	69	+69	-4
Canada, excluding transshipments	992	1,115	147	146	+12	-1
Canadian transshipments	320	406	116	118	+27	+2
Africa	978	928	128	116	-5	-9
North Africa	570	506	63	77	-11	+22
Other Africa	409	422	64	39	+3	-39
Oceania	104	107	13	11	+3	-15
Total ²	17,873	21,037	2,729	2,509	+18	-8

¹ Not adjusted for transshipments. ² Less than \$500,000. ³ Totals may not add due to rounding.

U.S. agricultural imports

	October-May				May			
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1978	1979	1978	1979
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Animals, live, excl. poultry	—	—	242,496	281,854	—	—	29,484	28,483
Meat and preps., excl. poultry (mt)	578	705	1,006,305	1,679,915	82	86	154,925	231,300
Beef and veal	462	571	657,397	1,280,774	67	70	112,001	185,521
Pork	98	111	314,576	345,708	13	13	38,416	39,044
Dairy products, excl. eggs	—	—	216,405	246,040	—	—	20,878	28,939
poultry and poultry products	—	—	66,432	24,688	—	—	8,636	4,970
Grains and preparations	—	—	118,876	147,325	—	—	18,111	17,802
Wheat and flour	(¹)	(¹)	92	220	(¹)	(¹)	16	42
Rice	2	1	659	910	(¹)	(¹)	50	89
Feed grains	121	135	13,053	15,817	10	20	1,137	2,414
Other	—	—	105,072	130,378	—	—	16,908	15,257
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	646,343	851,640	—	—	110,488	124,708
Bananas, fresh	1,468	1,545	214,966	248,915	225	186	34,745	30,223
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	591,751	594,730	—	—	76,634	71,789
Sugar and preparations, incl. honey	—	—	651,922	660,196	—	—	78,041	143,193
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	2,729	2,672	544,040	521,773	271	606	59,568	125,866
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt)	1,007	1,209	3,750,268	3,729,896	131	134	456,123	390,671
Coffee, green (mt)	649	818	2,500,321	2,401,231	81	97	286,036	274,535
Cocoa beans (mt)	125	147	419,143	496,839	17	9	56,169	27,743
Feeds and fodders	—	—	45,383	50,622	—	—	5,288	6,723
Protein meat (mt)	5	13	988	2,160	1	6	129	1,111
Beverages, incl. distilled alcoholic (hl)	3,770	4,853	405,621	568,482	662	643	74,677	72,901
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	97	111	237,417	264,917	14	16	34,299	41,102
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	173,356	224,130	—	—	24,096	42,118
Oilseeds	—	—	34,000	36,158	—	—	4,569	4,782
Soybeans (mt)	(¹)	(¹)	36	45	(¹)	(¹)	5	14
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	17	20	49,127	59,111	2	3	6,802	8,111
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	8	12	3,594	5,164	2	2	725	720
Fats, oils, and greases (mt)	6	5	3,365	3,673	1	1	648	508
Vegetable oils and waxes (mt)	603	517	300,616	391,835	76	46	48,737	41,058
Rubber and allied gums (mt)	526	538	444,463	572,082	77	56	66,645	61,844
Other	—	—	407,099	424,923	—	—	56,267	52,988
Total	—	—	9,394,839	10,817,381	—	—	1,276,073	1,374,710

¹ Less than 50,000. NOTE: 1 metric ton (mt) = 2,204.622 lb.; 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters = 26.42008 gal.

Trade balance

	October-May		May	
	1977/78	1978/79	1978	1979
	\$ Mil.			
Agricultural exports ¹	17,872	21,037	2,729	2,509
Nonagricultural exports ²	66,679	87,496	9,505	12,020
Total exports ³	84,551	108,533	12,234	14,529
Agricultural imports ³	9,402	10,824	1,277	1,376
Nonagricultural imports ⁴	98,833	113,084	13,044	15,227
Total imports ⁴	108,235	123,908	14,321	16,603
Agricultural trade balance	8,470	10,213	1,452	1,133
Nonagricultural trade balance	-32,154	-25,588	-3,539	-3,207
Total trade balance	-23,684	-15,375	-2,087	-2,074

¹ Domestic exports (F.A.S. value). ² Domestic and foreign exports excluding Department of Defense grant-aid shipments. (F.A.S. value). ³ Imports for consumption (customs value). ⁴ General imports. (customs value).

World Agricultural Production

World supply and utilization of major crops

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 ¹
	Mtl. units					
Wheat:						
Area (hectare)	219.9	225.3	232.4	225.8	226.6	228.0
Production (metric ton)	357.2	350.4	415.1	381.9	437.9	406.0
Exports (metric ton)	68.1	73.9	70.6	75.3	81.1	82.1
Consumption (metric ton) ² . .	363.3	350.8	379.9	395.0	414.5	416.8
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³ .	63.4	63.0	98.2	85.1	108.5	97.7
Coarse grains:						
Area (hectare)	341.7	349.2	351.7	351.6	351.5	351.8
Production (metric ton)	627.9	645.0	702.6	696.3	741.0	701.9
Exports (metric ton)	69.0	88.3	88.9	94.6	97.9	105.8
Consumption (metric ton) ² . .	632.6	646.5	682.8	687.7	729.6	728.4
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³ .	58.0	56.3	76.0	84.6	96.0	69.5
Rice, rough:						
Area (hectare)	138.0	143.1	140.9	143.4	144.9	145.2
Production (metric ton)	336.8	360.6	350.0	367.8	373.3	373.4
Exports (metric ton)	11.0	11.9	15.3	13.7	15.6	16.0
Consumption (metric ton) ² . .	336.7	352.4	352.1	360.7	367.1	375.0
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³ .	18.2	26.4	24.3	31.5	37.8	36.2
Total grains:						
Area (hectare)	699.6	717.6	725.0	720.8	723.0	725.0
Production (metric ton)	1,321.9	1,356.0	1,467.7	1,446.0	1,552.2	1,481.3
Exports (metric ton)	148.1	174.1	174.8	183.6	194.6	203.9
Consumption (metric ton) ² . .	1,332.6	1,349.7	1,414.8	1,443.4	1,511.2	1,520.2
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³ .	139.6	145.7	198.5	201.2	242.3	203.4
Oilseeds and meals: ⁴ ⁵						
Production (metric ton)	64.3	72.8	67.0	79.5	84.0	92.4
Trade (metric ton)	27.5	33.6	33.6	38.4	41.4	45.0
Fats and oils: ⁶						
Production (metric ton)	46.2	49.7	48.0	52.9	54.8	58.5
Trade (metric ton)	13.8	15.8	16.4	18.1	19.2	20.5
Cotton:						
Area (hectare)	33.4	29.8	30.8	32.6	31.8	32.5
Production (bale)	64.3	53.9	57.4	63.9	59.5	63.2
Exports (bale)	17.4	19.3	17.6	19.2	20.0	20.0
Consumption (bale)	58.3	61.0	60.7	60.8	62.3	62.5
Ending stocks (bale)	31.3	24.2	21.0	24.2	21.1	21.8

¹ Forecast. ² Where stock data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. ³ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. ⁴ Soybean meal equivalent.

⁵ Calendar year data. 1975 data corresponds with 1974/75. 1976 data with 1975/76, etc. n.a. not available.

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